PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
RAVELLERS' GUIDE.
HE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; eam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,495—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
27th May	ARABIA	7903		
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th „	EGYPT	7912		
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603		
29th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 15th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905.
NERA	5,807	X	24th June „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

THE "S. S. PROME," Sailing from Bombay direct to MARSEILLES. Fare Rs. 450. Good accommodation and comfortable.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Bombay, 19th May, 1905.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and **DEPOSIT** Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Traveller's sent Post Free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on or about 22nd May, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 1 P.M.

FOR MARMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,900 tons, on or about 30th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 26th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th May, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th „ „
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th „ „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	30th May.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	6th	June.
ARABIA	G. Read	3593	22nd	June.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5121	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr	25	8
Oxford	21	0
Soft Gauze	18	0
Twill	10	8
Dress	24-0 27	0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0 33	0

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

FOR
PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. a.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 „
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12 „

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 3	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	[illegible] 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, MAY 25TH.
THE GIRL FROM KAYS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FROM MONDAY, the 29th May, 1905, and until further notice a BREAKFAST CAR will be ATTACHED to the Up Weekly Express Train, which leaves LONAVLA for BOMBAY every MONDAY MORNING, at 7-0, arriving Bombay at 9-30. (Railway Time.) Breakfast will be supplied to Passengers.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1905.

NOTICE.

ON and after TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, and until further Notice the RETAIL PRICE of ICE at our respective Factories will be 6 (SIX) PIES per Pound.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld,

E. W. THOMPSON,
Manager,
For the Proprietors, Boyd's Ice Factory.

CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY,
Proprietor, Maharani Ice Factory.

Bombay, 24th May, 1905.

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL,
GERMAN COURSE.

ALL whose professional duties make a knowledge of German necessary or desirable, are informed that a GERMAN COURSE will commence at St. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL, next July, provided a sufficient number of applications are received in time. The course will last two years. For particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

TO SMOKERS.

WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

	Rs.	As.
No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50..	1	8
No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK.
OAKES and Co's, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co's Mild Cigars.
Price list on application.
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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Bombay
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Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak
Singapore
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Bangkok
Batavia
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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Year 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 600,000

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Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

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PLAYS.

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BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hyades, 2089 tons, Captain J Fisher will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo

THE steamer Heighington, 1827 tons, Captain P V Toft, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer, Uganda, 3498 tons Captain R G Cunningham, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Heatheraig, 2779 tons, Captain J J Courtney, will sail to-day for Amsterdam, with a general cargo,

THE steamer Clan Mackenzie, 1921 tons, Captain G W Whittmer, cleared yesterdy for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1929 tons, Captain C Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay 6th May via Zanzibar with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 117 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Putiala s	Scott	Delagoa Bay Zanzibar
	R I M S Dufferin,	Piffard	Taku, May 3

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	General s............	Pens	Zanzibar, &c
	Folgate s	Cheshire	Calcutta
	Heighington s	Toft	Calcutta
	Clan Mackenzie s...	Whittman ..	Kobe

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Uganda, Cunningham, for Calcutta.
„ Heatheraig, Courtney, for Amsterdam.
„ Hyades, fisher, for Hull.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—
Steamer Yarra, for Australia, &c.
„ Putiala, for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May 21—Steamers Upada, Strathmore, Itinda and Bunka.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
8	Clematis	Calcutta
16	Clan Grant	Coast
18	Cromorty	London
22	Matiana	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Ischia, left Singapore for Bombay on the 23rd instant,

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney, from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday, the 23rd instant at 8 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Director s—100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co

Clan Urquhart s—200 ; cwts oil cake The New Mofussil Co ; 120 bales wool H A M Oosman 42 bales wool The Bombay Co ; 35 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co ; 2000 cwts oil cake s B Sajan ; 25 bales wool M Jaitha ; 28 bales wool D Nagjee ; 25 bales wool J Doongersey ; 35 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—60 cwts wild mace M Mahomed and Co ; 7 bales skins W and A Graham and Co ; 80 cwts deer horns M Mohomed and Co, 108 cwts gum P Jathabhoy.

FOR HULL.

Baron Innerdale s—4000 cwts cottonseed David Sassoon and Co ; 400 cwts cottonseed E Oomersey ; 3990 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Diego Suarez s—400 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—200 cwts gum H Virdhur 125 cwt olibanum D Vullibhoy and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Springwell s—220 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Prome s—4000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers,

FOR GENOA.

Director s—501 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR BARCELONA.

Polesahall s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers,

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—250 cwts myrabollams Padumsee Jethabhoy; 137 cwts olibanum J Northeram,

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Heatheraig s—1000 cwts wheat, M C Michailidi and Co

FOR MELBOURNE.

Yarra s—40 bales cotton Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—100 bales twist J David ; 4500 bales twist and 400 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co,

Simla s—50 cwt olibanum M Tokersey.

China s—22 bales piece-goods David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Simla s—300 bales twist J David ; 1 bale piece goods E D Sassoon and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results;—

Wards,	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri............	18	15	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	19	17	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	3	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada............	15	13	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	3	3	12
G Mahim and Worli	13	8	18
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	18
Total............	72	67	158
Total plague deaths to date...	291,494	246,230	
Same date last year	33	22	98

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	5

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 23

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 1/4	= — 1/16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/2	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan............	£106	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 13/16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 1/16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	26 3/4	= unchanged
Spot in New York............	58 3/4	= + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·18 1/2	= — 1/2
Berlin	20·48 1/4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	= + 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England............	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills ...	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 „ „	2 1/8 per cent	= — 1/8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= — 1/8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans............	1 1/4 per cent	= — 1/4
7 day market loans............	1 3/4 per cent	= — 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 0 3/4 value, tone steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 74/0/0
Yellow metal 6 7-16d

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 8 1/4d value

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 3/4 sellers, tone quiet but steady

RAPESEED—
Brown 38 1/4 sellers, tone quiet but steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 sellers, tone quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 unchanged

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Australia and Brighton.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·50 plus 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 15,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·35 +1	4·35 +1	4·36 +1
Aug.-Sept. 4·37 +2	Sep.-Oct. 4·38 +2	Oct.-Nov. 4·38 +2
Nov.-Dec. 4·39 +2	Dec.-Jan. 4·39 +1	Jan.-Feb. 4·40 +1

Receipts at U S Ports............	23,000 bales
Do last year	4,800 do
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 do
Do do Continent............	19,000 do
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot............	8·55 + 10
Futures, month of July............	7·97 + 9 a
Do. do. December......	8·11 + 8 b

a Advanced owing to firm cables.
b Advanced owing to bell support and short coverings.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	7 15/16 unchanged
Futures, month of August............	7·34 + 9
Do. do. November	7·99 + 8
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 23rd May 1905 :—

Cotton............	16,005 bales.
Wheat............	66,490 cwts.
Linseed	40,130 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard............	4,138 do
Gingellyseed	330 do
Poppyseed	9,652 do
Groundnuts............	839 do
Castorseed	4,100 do
Rice	2,550 do
Myrabollams	2,188 do
Cottonseed	29,717 do
Mowraseed............	12 do
Gram............	4,921 do
Jowar	19,532 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MAY 24.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	.. 1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d
Bank Demand	...	...	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. 6 do.	do.		... 1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.		... 169 1-2 to 3-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.		... 137 3-4 to 138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			... 138 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.		... 194 1-2
Japan 30	do.		.. 149

BANK RATE—

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone unchan...

Cash	98·12
1st Settlement	98·11
2nd do	98·9

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do, 14th April	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do, 28th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 11th May	5	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	7 5 0
Forward Suttah May... ...	7 5 6
do September ...	7 11 3
RAPESEED—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 10 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7 4 0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	7 13 0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	28 4
WHEAT.—Tone quiet,	
White Delhi ready	4 10 0 per cwt.
Do. Do forward ...	4 11 0 do.
Jubbulpore, Pessi	31 8 0 per candy

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—firm.

Estimated sales............	10,000 bales
Imports	11,000 „

May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·42 +7	4·43 +7	4·43 +7
Aug.-Sept. 4·44 +7	Sept.-Oct. 4·45 +7	Oct.-Nov 4·45 +7
Nov-Dec. 4·46 +7	Dec-Jan. 4·46 +7	Jan-Feb. 4·47 +7

COTTON.—The local market continues firm in sympathy with the advance in prices advised from Home, and rates are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher Exporters are doing rather more, as the end of the month approaches, to complete their shipments, an mills are buying more freely. A moderate business has been done at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms) ...	173	162	...	25th May,
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms) ..	183	173	...	
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	182	172	...	
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G. ...	186	179	...	
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	178	172	
Julgaum (M.-G.) ...	...	180	174	
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. M.-G.)	188	181	...	
Comra, good staple (M.-G.)...	198	191	...	
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.) ...	190	184	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	195	189	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	208	204	200	
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ...	193	186	...	
Do (H.-G.) ...	190	183	176	
Dharwar (S.-G.)...	...	...	213	
Westerns ...	...	...	193	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed............	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	......
The Manchester Market has been............	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols............	90 1/4
3 per cent Rentes............	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan............	106
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 13/16
Bar silver	27 1/16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, May 25, 1905.

1 Leave of absence has been granted to No 5612 Corpl W C Shepherd, "D" Company from 11th May to 10th December 1905.

By Order,
A R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R

ACCORDING to a Parliamentary return the number of British troops taken from the Indian garrison in September and October 1899 for service in South Africa was 8,215 officers and men. At the close of the war, there were 7,123 British troops absent from India in South Africa. On the occasion of the Boxer rising 648 British troops of all ranks and 14,371 native ranks, excluding the Hong Kong garrison, were sent from India to China. The numbers of British and Indian troops detached from the Indian garrison for service in Somaliland were : British troops, 300 ; native troops, excluding seventy-nine British officers, 3,376. The amount saved to the Indian Government by reason of the employment of troops on the Indian establishment by the home Government from 1899 to 1905 totalled £2,93 ,00.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs, 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ALLEN—May 17, at Southsea, [the wife of P U Allen, C S, of a daughter. (By cable).

DEATHS.

BALL—May 19, in England, Edwin Ball, Senior Partner of Messrs Ranken and Co, aged 66. (By cable).

STEVENS—May 22, at London, Mary Balmer (Moral hal) the beloved wife of Charles T Stevens of Bombay, aged 26 years, 4 months.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JEEJEEBHOY—May 24, at 6 p.m., at Breach House, Tardeo, Bombay, Miss Avanbai, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy. Funeral will take place this day (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CATANIA—May 20, at Thomas' Cottage, Kodaikanal, Captain Thomas Frederick Catania, late of H H the Nizam's Forest Dept, an old Mutiny veteran, aged 77 years, 2 months and 9 days.

SCONCIA—May 10, at the Civil Lines, Jullundur, Punjab, after a brief illness, Charles Philip Sconcia, Assistant Superintendent, Punjab Police, aged 21 years.

STEPHENS—May 13, at the General Hospital, Madras, Richard Stephens, retired Sub Asst Supdt, Govt Telegraph Dept, aged 66 years and 10 months,

WHITE—May 15, at Sonepore, Bengal, John Dixon White, of the Bengal North-Western Railway, aged 61 years 11 months.

IN THE EVENT
OF DYSPEPSIA;

Fever, Ague, Bronchitis, tendency to Flatulency, or in any case where the system needs toning and strengthening, you will find

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES"

wonderfully effective. As a general tonic they leave nothing to be desired. A few doses will bring about a marked change in a debilitated system.

A Bottle of 100 costs Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 23m. Sun sets, 6h, 30m. High water, 3-52m., 4-40s. Low water, 9-3m., 11-20s.
Novelty Theatre, the Bandmann-Dallas Opera Company.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China Japan and Australia per s. s. Simla will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p. m. on Tuesday, the 30th May.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March............	Sounds of Peace............	F von Blon
Overture	Knight Errant............	W Bendex
Valse	Picador	F B oket
Selection	The Shamrock............	W H Myddleton
March	Roi Marie 1t	P Fahrbach
Barn Dance............	D lly Gray............	Ed at Quintin
Valse	Helene	Margis
Cak Walk	Hot Stuff............	J A Dix

AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF TUESDAY'S FIRE.—In the official police report of Tuesday night's fire at Mahaluxmi, it is stated that the fire broke out in the hay-stacks on the Tardeo Flats at about 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday when all the stacks numbering 46, were burnt down ; they belonged to about 37 different persons. The fire was first noticed by one Ramdeen, a watchman. He stated that the fire originated in the second hay-stack from the north, on the west row of stacks. That stack was owned by Esmail Abdulla and Co., of Khadak, who are grass-contractors to the Bombay Municipality. The fire-brigades were quickly on the scene. The cause of the fire and the extent of the loss to the different owners are not known at present. Enquiries are in progress.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Before Mr. Kersondas Chubildas, yesterday, Harry Dlugg, a fireman employed in the G. I. P. Railway, was charged with causing grievous hurt to Dora Dlugg, his wife, who described herself, as a Jewess. She came down to Bombay on Friday, and put up in the Temperance Hotel at Lower Colaba. The accused followed her on Sunday. On Tuesday evening they had a quarrel, when the accused assaulted her. She thereupon took a gharry with a view to go to a police station. The accused came after her jumped into the gharry and struck her on the mouth and face with his clenched fist. Two of her front teeth were knocked out, and her lips were lacerated. The couple then proceeded to the Head Police Office, where she lodged a complaint against her husband. She was then taken to the St. George's Hospital for treatment. The defence was that the parties had a scuffle in the gharry when complainant knocked against the seat and got herself injured. The accused stated that since their arrival in Bombay, some of complainant's lady friends had been praising her beauty, which had turned her mind. At the suggestion of the Magistrate, the parties came to an amicable settlement, and his Worship allowed the case to be compounded.

THE MONSOON.

BURST AT COLOMBO.

A telegram has been received by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., yesterday, from their Colombo Agents, announcing that the monsoon has burst.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

Monsoon-like conditions continue off Ceylon Coast where a strong westerly wind and very rough sea are to-day reported. Rain has not as yet extended far up the West Coast of India ; but Trevandrum has had two inches and Cochin and neighbouring stations half an inch during the past twenty-four hours.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, Dr. K E. Dadachanjee, presided and there was also present : Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. A G. Viegas, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. R. P. Masani, Secretary.

NEW SEWAGE CHANNEL AT WORLI.

The Committee considered a letter from the Rev. Thomas Henriques, Vicar, and several other members of the Roman Catholic community of Worli, stating that the new sewage channel under construction at Worli would deprive them of a near route to their Chapel by the present road being cut up, and that they would, in consequence be compelled to take a much longer route to the Chapel which they attended daily. They therefore, prayed that a foot bridge be erected over that portion of the channel as would admit their utilising the road they at present used.

It was resolved on the motion Dr N N. Katrak to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that the applicants be informed that the Corporation had already passed orders for the construction of a foot-bridge for facilitating the approach to the Chapel.

COMPLAINT REGARDING DUST-BIN CARTS,

The meeting considered a letter from Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Company, complaining of the nuisance caused by the substitution of dust-bin carts of a new type in place of two old ones opposite their premises on Eldon Road.

The letter was referred to a sub-Committee for consideration and report.

EXTRA INSPECTORS IN WATER-WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Sub-Committee regarding the proposal to employ temporarily in the Water-Works Maintenance Branch three extra inspectors on Rs. 140 a month each was submitted for consideration.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola moved that the Sub-Committee's report be approved and adopted, and sanction be given to the employment of three inspectors up to the end of the current year ; that the Corporation be recommended to sanction a grant of Rs. 4,200 to meet the cost of employing the inspectors ; and that the Commissioner be requested to submit for the information of the Standing Committee monthly statements showing (1) the number of leaks detected; (2) the quantity of water found running to waste ; (3) the number of leaks repaired ; and (4) the number of works in arrears.

Dr N. N. KATRAK seconded the proposition, which was agreed to. The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. DUFFERIN.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, R. I. M, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Taku, which port she left on the 3rd May, and called at Hongkong and Singapore. She brought Government stores and 21st Punjabis and details comprising 15 officers, 3 ladies, and 2 children, 3 warrant officers, 3 women and 1 child, 21 native officers, 755 non-commissioned officers and men, 90 public and 39 private followers. The following are the names of the officers :—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. P. M. Carpendale and child, Major and Mrs. P. C. A. Andrew and child, Captain W. M. Fordham, Captain J. Fleming, I. M. S, Lieuts. H. F. M. Browne, J. W. Little, A. H. Gray, H. J. Doveton, I. R. Cook, and P. H. McCleverty, Miss H.M. S. Dyer, Captain A K. Grants and Grantham, Lieuts. Sutton and Moore, Band Master J. Davis. Assistant Surgeon J. F. da Costa, I. S. M. D., Mrs. Trutveon, Sub-Commander E Johnstone, wife and child, Mrs. Young, four Native Agents, and one storekeeper.

SAILANA NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Sailana, on 22nd May, says :—His Highness Sir Jaswantsingji Bahadur K. C. I. E., Raja Sahib of Sailana returned from Indore Camp two days ago. His Highness had been there for a change and medical treatment. Dr. J. R. Roberts, the Agency Surgeon at Indore, attended the Raja Sahib, and the third Prince Mandhatasingji Sahib.

Pandit Rajkishonji Sahib, the Dewan of Sailana came back yesterday from the districts after finishing his tour.

About ten days ago, a small tiger appeared in the neighbourhood of Sailana. The khabar having been received H. H. the Heir Apparent arranged a shooting party and proceeded to the spot with rifle and swordsmen to kill the beast. Two shots were fired at the tiger and he was disabled but while escaping from the place the animal met with a Bhil named Shavla, who fired at the beast, but the shot missed and the tiger pounced upon the Bhil, when a struggle ensued. The Bhil daringly caught hold of the ear of the tiger and made a bold stand against the animal and it appeared that when his life was in danger, a Mahomedan, named Ahmedali, rushed forward with a sword and cut the tiger almost in two pieces by inflicting a sharp and heavy blow on the middle of the back. Both the Bhil and the Mahomedan were rewarded for their courage and presence of mind. The Bhil received wounds and scratches on his arm and forearm while fighting with the animal. He is being treated for his injuries at the Dispensary, and he is expected to completely recover in one week.

ALLEGED HEAVY SWINDLING.

CASE ADJOURNED.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate Inspector Murray prosecuted Soloman Rahiman, a Jew merchant aged about thirty years on the charge of cheating Ganeshdas Kiloomal, a shawl merchant who has his shop at Mambadevi in respect of silk embroidery of the value of Rs. 625 on two occasions between the 2nd and the 7th instant.

Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's story was that he knew the accused prior to the 2nd instant, as a merchant. The accused came to his shop at about 11 a. m., to buy silk embroidery and other sundry articles, when he was accompanied by another old man. They asked for Bremen gold embroidery and they took away on approval twenty-nine pieces of embroidery of that kind promising to return in a day or two with the final answer. But the accused did not turn up and rumours about him in the markets put the complainant suspecting about the accused's conduct.

The accused was further charged with cheating thirty-one other persons in respect of rich apparels aggregately valued at over Rs. 16,000, between the 2nd and the 19th instant. It was alleged that from each of the thirty-two complainants the accused had obtained on approval goods valued at from Rs. 800 to Rs. 250. A report had been made to the police and the accused was arrested. The police succeeded in tracing the major portion of the goods which are in transit by post to Busrah and have taken steps to recover them.

The case stands adjourned.

THE Armley Burial Board at Leeds have now under consideration a singular labour-saving invention for interments by machinery. By an ingenious coffin-lowering apparatus it is claimed that the coffin slowly descends to the bottom of the grave, where the girths loosen themselves, and that the system prevents many a painful sight at the last act of burial.

SHARP shocks of earthquake at three o'clock on the morning of the 1st of May are reported from Berne, Langnau, Murten, Olten, Aarau, and Brig. The oscillation was from west to east and undulating, accompanied at Olten by a hurricance of wind. At Aarau the walls and furniture trembled, the clocks struck, things fell down, and a subterraneous rumbling was audible.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

EMPIRE-DAY IN BOMBAY.

HINDU CELEBRATION.

IN response to invitations issued by the Secretaries of the Empire-Day Committee, Bombay, a large and influential gathering of Hindu citizens of Bombay, was held at Javer Baug, yesterday morning to celebrate Empire-Day. Javer Baug and the passage leading to the temple of Nar-Narayen were tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and at the main entrance was hung a large flag bearing the words "Empire-Day Celebration." The meeting and Hari-Kirtan were held in the Sabha mandap hall. All the boys and girls of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage were also invited to participate in the rejoicing of the day, and they were accommodated in the adjoining Sabha mandap. The proceedings commenced at 8 a. m. Among those present were Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., Dr. D. B. Naik Dandeker J. P, Mr. P. B. Joshi, J. P., F. R. G. S, Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu J. P., Mr. Raoji V. Shunkershet J. P., Dr. Harischandra B. Naik, Rao Saheb Deoji Udhavji Chothani, Pandit Jaduji Maharaj, Waman Shastri Islampurkar, Ruttonji R. Desai B. A. LL.B., Vinayak S. Joshi J. P., Shastri Nilkanth Vithal, Haridas Tulsidas Thakar, and many others.

On the motion of Dr D. B. Naik seconded by Mr. V. S. Joshi, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., was voted to the Chair.

Mr. P. B. Joshi Joint Secretary of the movement then gave a short history of the origin and progress of the movement in England and elsewhere. In the course of his speech Mr. Joshi said :—"Here in Bombay, the 24th of May is familiar to us all from our childhood as a very grand and auspicious day, "Ranicha Diwas" that is the day of the birth of our late beloved Empress Victoria, and at last for the past twenty years we have been celebrating in a right Hindu style at Madhav Baug and Javar Baug. But the great credit of taking the first initiative to make the 24th of May the Empire Day of rejoicings and festivities belong to the Right Hon'ble the noble Earl of Meath. With a view to give effect to the excellent suggestions of the Earl of Meath, last year, a small committee of representative Hindu citizens of Bombay was formed, and the first celebration of the Empire-Day took place in this very hall. The following are the names of the Committee appointed last year: Hon. President Sir Harkissondas Narottamdas, Kt ; Chairman of the Working Committee, Mr. Tribhuwondos Mangaldas Nathubhai J. P. ; Hon. Secretaries, Mr. P. B. Joshi J. P. and Dr. D. B. Naik J. P. ; Members of the Committee, Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor J. P. ; Rao Bahadur Harischandra Krishna Joshi J. P. ; Ravji V. Shankershet J. P., Rao Saheb Devji Udhavji J. P., Dattatraya L. Vaidya B. A., L. L. B. Solicitor, Lakhmidas Murarji J.P., Rattansy Karamsy J. P., Dr. H. B. Naik, G. S. Manker Bar-at-Law, Rai Chanda Mullaji of Rutlam, and Vinayak V. Joshi J. P.

Mr. Joshi further observed that copies of the proceedings of the last year's gathering were sent to the Earl of Meath and the following letter was received by the Secretary from the noble Earl : —

Lancaster Gate June 6th, 1904.

To, P. B Joshi Esquire,

SIR —I have read with interest your letter of 21st ultimo and enclosures and am very pleased to learn that "Empire Day" was celebrated on May 24th last in Bombay. I am sending you some papers from which you will see that the promoters of "Empire Day" are anxious that the celebration shall be kept in the Schools, and that during the whole course of the year systematic instruction in all matters of common interest to the 400 million subjects of the King-Emperor shall be carried on in schools throughout the whole course of the year.

May I hope that you and your friends will use your influence to obtain such instruction in any schools in which you have influence?

Patrons of schools can assist the movement by the presentation of portraits of the King-Emperor, large mounted Union Jacks full sized "Howard Vincent" or "Navy League" Maps of the British Empire, copies and translations of the National anthem, and of the "Flag of Britain" song which will be found at the commencement of the Pamphlet.—Believe me, &c.,

(Sd) MEATH.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Joshi expressed his earnest wish that Sir Bhalchandra, worthy President of the meeting, Dr. Naik and other sympathisers of the movement will use their best endeavours to give effect to the suggestion of the noble Earl for giving instruction in Bombay Municipal schools in all matters of common interest to the subjects of the King-Emperor.

Sir Bhalchandra then delivered the following address :—Gentlemen,—I thank you very cordially for the honour you have done in electing me to preside on this occasion. You are aware that for a number of years prior to the demise of the late Queen-Empress, the 24th of May was celebrated throughout the length and breadth of India as the anniversary of the birth of that gracious Queen Victoria the Good. It is only recently, after the death of that great Sovereign, that those annual celebrations have been discontinued. The idea, however, of celebrating the 24th of May as "The Empire Day" has now been revived by the Rt.-Hon. the Earl of Meath, and has met with cordial support from the different portions of the British Empire. The Earl of Meath has set his heart so strongly upon the subject of "The Empire Day" that besides inviting the co-operation of the colonies and his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, he brought before the House of Lords, the question of appointing a day throughout the British Empire, on which annually, the attention of the pupils in State-aided schools should be directed towards the consideration of the history and geography of the Empire, and of Imperial matters generally. His Lordship has been unremitting in his efforts, and it is gratifying to note that there is a practical unanimity of opinion regarding the establishment of a day to be designated. "The Empire Day," the observance of which will remind us that we are the fellow-subjects of one Empire. It is in the fitness of things that we the people of India should join heartily in the celebration of the 24th of May as "The Empire Day"—being the birthday of that great and gracious Sovereign Victoria the Good,—who, of her own initiative gave us the great proclamation of 1858, which we have come to value and cherish as the great Charter of our rights and liberties. Apart from the fact that the imperial idea received its full development in the glorious reign of the late Queen-Empress, the birthday of a sovereign who devoted all her life to consolidate and harmonize the Empire and who regarded and worked for the interests of her dominions as though they were her personal interests, amply deserves to be commemorated in a way designed to keep her memory ever green. We are conscious that all that we can do is but a poor and inadequate return for all the blessings we enjoyed under the benign rule of that peace-loving sovereign. All the same, it is, but natural that we should evince our feelings of gratefulness, once at least in a year in however, humble a way. The presence of you all here on this occasion is a positive proof that you are all at one with me in the idea of such a celebration, and in sympathy with the movement. We held a similar gathering this day last year, and the fact was noted by the Earl of Meath who was pleased to address an appreciative letter to Mr. Joshi, the Joint Honorary Secretary, which he has read out to you just now. It is needless for me on this occasion to dilate upon the utility of such annual celebrations. Besides serving to keep alive the blessed memory of that great Sovereign, and to impress upon the minds of young and rising generations the greatness and the glory of an Empire over which the sun never sets, annual and simultaneous celebrations of this kind throughout the length and breadth of the Empire are well calculated to cement the bonds of fellowship between the several parts of the Empire to generate feelings of harmony and affectionate in regard for each other among its various subjects, and to stimulate sentiments of loyalty towards the reigning Sovereign. In view of these considerations, I regard this annual celebration as a duty which, as citizens of Urbs prima in Indis' and the units of the Great Empire, we owe to the memory of the Good Queen, who worked all her life to consolidate and harmonize her dominions which her worthy son and successor the King-Emperor, the Great Peace-Maker is doing his level best to further knit together and unify. With these few words, I request you to proceed with your work of this morning.

Speeches appropriate to the occasion were also delivered by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandeker, Waman Shastri Islampurker and Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathoo Sailor.

Pandit Jadhowji Maharaj then performed the Hari-Kirtan in the usual orthodox fashion. The boys and girls of the Lady Northcote's Orphange sang vernacular songs specially composed for the occasion. Special prayers were then offered for the prosperity of the British Empire and for peace and comfort to the soul of the late beloved Queen Empress Victoria Books of songs and sweets were distributed to the boys and girls of the Lady Northcote Orphanage.

On the motion of Mr. P B. Joshi a vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Bhalchandra for presiding on the occasion. Thanks were also proposed and passed to Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai for kindly placing the "Javer Baug" at the disposal of the Committee for the purposes of this gathering. Three cheers proposed by Dr. Naik for the long life and prosperity of the Emperor and Empress were heartily responded to and this brought the proceedings to a close.

PARADE AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, MAY 25.

Bangalore woke up this morning to find herself dressed in holiday attire in honour of Empire Day.

The station is gay with Union Jacks, buntings arches, etc, and all the offices and business houses are closed.

A ceremonial parade of all troops in the garrison, including the Mysore Imperial Lancers, was held. Major-General Eccles Nixon was in command, Sir James and Lady Bourdillon and the Hon. Mr. Williams were present and several thousands of spectators lined the four sides of the maidan.

After an Imperial salute of 31 guns was fired by the Royal Artillery, the troops gave the Royal Salutes. The Essex Regiment, wearing roses in their helmets, trooped the King's colours, a most imposing ceremony. They were then marched past in column, and the troops returned to quarters.

A LADY KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR-CAR.

BEFORE the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Grennan charged L. Soncin with rashly and negligently driving a motor-car on the 16th inst. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused.

James Cook, a steward, residing in the Sailors' Home, deposed that on the 16th inst. at 6-45 p. m., as he was on his way to the Band Stand from the Sailors' Home, he saw a young lady (Miss Mary Carvalho) going round the curve on the Elphinstone College grounds towards the Y. W. C. A. Home. Just then he heard a motor-car coming. He stopped to let it pass. The lady walked on, and then appeared to lose her head and stepped back. The car threw her down. It was going at a speed of five to six miles an hour. There were no other vehicles on the road. There were only a few Natives. He heard the horn blown three times, when the car was behind him. The driver was on his proper side, but went over to the other side to avoid the lady. The car could not have done better than it did. The lady took him by surprise by stepping back on him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia witness said the car came from behind him when the lady had got to the far side of the road. She stepped back almost at a run. She was thrown on the right side of the car.

Mr. Robert Williams corroborated the last witness and said that the car was being driven at a speed of seven or eight miles an hour.

Mr. Clement Kiddle, merchant, estimated the speed at fifteen to twenty miles an hour. In his opinion the speed was excessive.

Mr. Percy William Cresswell thought that the speed of the car was six or seven miles an hour.

Mr. Wilfrid King was of opinion that the car was going at the rate of eight to ten miles an hour, which was at a pace of an ordinary horse carriage.

Mr. Grennan here applied for an adjournment of the case. He said the lady was unable to speak and could not leave the hospital for another week or ten days. She had lost eight of her teeth by the accident.

Mr. Kapadia said this was a most unfortunate accident, and his client had done everything to make the lady comfortable.

Further hearing was adjourned till the 7th June next.

SHOOTING MATCH.

ON the 8th April last the Bombay Rifle Club fired a match at 200, 500 and 600 yards on the Ghat Cooper Range against the Sergeants of the Yorkshire Regiment at Colaba, when the Club Team turned out the victors by 30 points.

On Saturday afternoon last the return Match took place at Colaba at 200, 300 and 500 yards when the Club Team again came out victorious by 37 points.

After the Match the members of the Rifle Club Team were entertained by the Sergeants.

The following are the Scores :—

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB TEAM.

	Score.
Cr-Sergt Instr in Mky J H Downing	97
Sergt-Major R W Chapman..	90
Sergt F E Otto	89
Cr-Sergt E T Driscoll	87
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite............	81
Gunner R Walters	78
Cyclist A W Scott	76
Cr-Sergt W Fry	73
Total	671

YORKSHIRE REGT. SERGEANTS TEAM.

	Score.
Sergt-Major Howes	92
Sergt Ross............	88
Cr-Sergt Marygold	83
Sergt Hool	83
Cr Sergt Simpson	79
Sergt Morters	75
Sergt Gordon	74
Cr Sergt Hors an	62
Total............	634

The Bombay Rifle Club Team held Extra Silver Spoon Competitions in connection with their Shoot which were won as follows :—

200 yards—Cr Sergt Instr in Mky J H Downing, 31 points winner of Spoon.

300 yards—Sergt-Major R W Chapman, 30 points winner of Spoon.

500 yards—Cr Sergt Instr in Mky J H Downing, 31 points winner of Spoon.

Aggregate—Cr-Sergt Instr in Mky J H Downing 97 points winner of Spoon.

LAHORE ARYA SAMAJ EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

The following is a list of further subscriptions. In all Rs. 3,035 has been remitted to the Lahore Arya Samaj.

Messrs Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons	125
Mr Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha	100
"Hindu Sympathisers"	51
Messrs Hormusji Eduljí Allbless and Sons..	50
Mr P A Hormusji............	50
Mr N V Mandlik	25
Mr Liladhur Karia............	25
Dr A G Viegas	25
Mr Nowroji Pestonji Vurdar	25
Mr U S Patker	15
Mr K G Tambe............	8
P M A............	7
Mirabai Maneckji Mehta	10
R K M (In memory of Soonabai)	10
Mr G S Bhandarker	5
Mr M K Subnis	5
Mr S S Gothakar	5
Mr Keshavlal Shah............	5
Mr Chamanlal R Shah	5
Mr Chaganlal Ramji	3
Mr S L Jaya	2
Mr "A Sympathiser"............	2
Mr Sunderji Devacharn	10
Mr Manilal H Shah	11

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund were received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs. a.
Amount already acknowledged............	36,884-2
M C Gibb I C S	50
S N Pandit	100
Hon E G Colvin	100
Nowrojee Jeewunjee Gozder............	100
A Gentleman............	10
A Friend	10
Shapoorji B Broach 2nd Contribution......	500
Mrs S H Daruwala in memory of her father B K Bisni	5
Total...... Rs.	37,759-2

AN American lady, Mrs. Alden, declares that she has probably earned money at more various occupations than almost any woman in her country. She has made a living cooking for sixteen farmhands on a Western ranch, teaching a borderland school, singing in church and concert, as matron in a great tent factory, as superintendent in a metropolitan candy factory, as inspectress in the New York Custom House, as Secretary in the Street Cleaning Department, as a busy reporter with notebook and camera, and as editor on a daily newspaper.

REUTER'S Zurich correspondent reports that a shocking explosion took place at Winterthur on the 30th of April in the Physics Section of the Cantonal Technical School, as the attendant was unpacking the oxygen cylinders for a lecture with lantern slides. The man's body was blown to pieces, parts of it being hurled to a great distance, while a number of pupils in a neighbouring class-room were seriously injured. Had the explosion occurred a quarter of an hour later, there must have been terrible loss of life. The explosion was heard all over the town. The instruments in the laboratory, to the value of some £400 to £600, were entirely destroyed.

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E. W. F. CASTLEMAN
(Amateur Jockey, Owner, and Trainer.)
H. R. SARGENT
(Author of "Thoughts upon Sport," "Sport, a National Benefactor," &c.)

FIRST APPEARED IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF MAY 22.
SECOND WILL APPEAR ON MAY, 29TH.

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TO meet the demand for high class articles on the Turf, made by the general public as apart from the racing-man, we have arranged for a series of anecdotal and informing contributions These are concerned with anecdote and reminiscence rather than with racing form, and emphatically deprecate that type of gambling which has attached itself to the noblest of sports. The following programme shows the open, healthy nature of the series, and the authors' names are guarantees of thoroughly popular and high-class treatment.

PROGRAMME.

1. The Jockey Club—How it is Managed, and how it Manages Racing by ....Frederick Adye
2. A Panorama of the Turf (Professional Racing Folk). by......E. H. Cooper
3. Racehorses and their Owners...by Frederick Adye
4. Trainers and Jockeys—Some Reminiscences, by..........E W. F. Castleman
5. The Sportsman—The Man who Loves Racing by ....E H. Cooper
6. The Gambler—Showing the evil result of the excitement of Betting on the Course by.........E. H. Cooper
7. Steeplechasing and Steeplechasers ....by H. R. Sargent
By one who has seen many great Races and knows the foremost riders of the day.
8. Racing as a National Sport......by Frederick Adye

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⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF YUNNAN.

NOTWITHSTANDING the reluctance of the Government of India to assist in the opening out of Yunnan by the extension of the Burmese Railways, Burma is steadily developing the resources of that country and has found it worth while. To anyone who has an opportunity of visiting the country and working its resources, observs a writer in the Rangoon paper, failure to develop it from the direction of Burma appears to be almost criminal. He recognises that the mountainous nature of the country and especially of the districts, bordering on Burma, makes such development a matter of difficulty. At the same time the advantages—commercial as well as political—which he sees are to be reaped as the result of an intelligent and efficient opening up of the country, would be extremely great. The Yunnanese are excellent agriculturists and,in fact, the majority of them are employed in agriculture. Rice being the staple food, that crop naturally forms the greater proportion of their cultivation, and the abundance of water everywhere admits of the necessary irrigation being inexpensively carried out. In most of the valleys two crops are grown, each year, one of rice and later one of wheat, peas, beans or sugar-cane. An opening of great promise is the cultivation of rice in terraces on the hill-sides. These terraces, we are told, often extend from the very summit of the hill to its base, the water being most skilfully brought down. Yet not one-hundredth part of the country is cultivated; firstly, because the population is extremely small as compared to the area of the country, and secondly, because the imperfect communications render the export of grain unprofitable. In the mountainous parts opium is largely grown and takes second place in importance to the cultivation of rice. Fruits are plentiful and the forests are thickly wooded. Sheep are bred in large numbers, but there is room for a hundred times the existing flocks which might also be greatly improved by the judicious introduction of foreign rams. Mule-breeding is another source of profit. Mules, which are already plentifully used, are of the type employed for transport purposes in Burma. But there are others suitable for employment in Mountain Batteries. On the trade-routes, it seems, it is by no means uncommon to meet a couple of thousands of them in a day, as at the present time mule-train is the only means of transport.

Besides possessing agricultural and kindred resources, Yunnan abounds in minerals. Gold, silver, iron, coal, lead, copper and tin occur in the mountain ranges, mines being profitably worked, despite the difficulties of transport and the wasteful methods of the Yunnanese miners Yunnanese coal is used in the Chinese arsenal in Yunnan-fu, and appears to be of very fine quality. The natives appreciate the fact that these mines are a source of possible wealth, but the absence of cheap and convenient means of transport, "combined with a want of encouragement, or perhaps, more strictly speaking, the open discouragement of the mining industries by the officials renders profitable mining on a large scale quite impossible with any hope of profit." Yet we are assured that were the mineral deposits of the country developed in a careful and proper manner, they would be a source of enormous wealth and the close proximity of coal would, in many places, greatly facilitate the working of the mines. It will be remembered that Lieutenant-Colonel Manifold in a paper, read before the Royal Geographical Society, advocated the development of Yunnan from other directions before building railways from Burma But the writer in the columns of our Rangoon contemporary disagrees and regards extension of rails from Burma as the first essential step towards the opening up of Yunnan. Among other reasons for this view, are urged, firstly, that there are at present many Chinese traders from Yunnan who do a large import and export business, through Burma; secondly, that the opening up of railway communications from Burma would ensure the continuance of trade coming through Burma to the benefit of the country, and thirdly, that the development of Yunnan from the east would present just as great difficulties as from this side and would mean that the present trade with Burma would be almost, if not completely, stopped.

Of the rival trade routes, with which the over-cautious people seem to be unacquainted, it is shown that there are three or four outlets. One is to the south by Tonkin, known as the Red River route, another runs south-east by way of the Canton River; a third goes north-east through Kweichow and a fourth north to Sinfu and Chongking on the Yangtse river. The Red River route is, except for two day's journey, comparatively easy and level, and after twelve to fifteen days' mule transport merchandise can be carried by water. But from Manbas, where the water communication commences, small boats of little carrying capacity are used to Laokai, the frontier port of Tonkin. Thence goods are carried in small cargo-steamers, which, however, can only be counted on during the months in which the river is in flood, certainly not more than eight months in the year. These steamers are inadequate for the purpose, and delays in forwarding merchandise are subject of frequent complaint and often lead to the deterioration of produce. Furthermore, Manbas is unhealthy, and for this and other reasons the route is unpopular. The Canton River route involves some twenty-five days' land transport before reaching the junk. There the river is infested with pirates, so, nothing that can be conveniently diverted to another direction is sent by it.The third route is almost entirely used for local trade, the land journey being far too long to make it profitable to carry merchandise by that route so as to reach water communication. The fourth route to Sinfu and Chongking is likewise mostly used for local trade, though a large amount of tea from Tsumao for the northern and north-eastern provinces is carried along it. From Yunnanfu to Sinfu and thence to Chongking is well over a month's journey, and it would hardly be profitable to send goods by this route and then by the river Yangtse to Shanghai. The only serious rival to the Burma route is that of the Red River. The Burma route is preferred; but the need for a railway makes itself felt more every day. The construction of such a line, it is claimed, would do more than merely help to develop Yunnan. It would also tap three of the richest provinces of China. Discussing possibilities, the writer selects the Lashio Kunlon route as most promising, and he rightly urges that the surest way to establish our trade there on a solid footing would be to build railways by ourselves and with our own capital. Furthermore,by so linking up the Yangtse with Burma, we should have a continuous railway line for the north-west frontier to the very head of the Yangtse Valley, the political value of which it would be hard to over-estimate. The Government of India has thus far failed to recognise the advantages from either point of view. The only hope is of Imperial support before the French tap the valley from the direction of Tonkin, a contingency we have much cause to fear.

A HARDY TYPE OF SOLDIER.

IT has been said that nowhere in the world can troops be found who excel more in military virtues than the United States frontier force. Hard as nails, mounted on horses tough as whalebone, the men can ride anywhere and do anything, and as the cowboys say, "live on the smell of an oiled rag." The force, among all others, which in character nearly approaches these troopers is the squadron of Canadian North West Mounted Police, represented in the Boer War by a Corps eager to assist the Mother Country. In addition to the ordinary duties of a military life the United States army is often employed on survey work, and detachments are occassionally commissioned to cut their way through unexplored territory in order to make more accessible some new found Eldorad. Mr. Arthur P. Silver in the May number of the "Empire Review' relates a most exciting story of the magnitude of the difficulties met with and overcome on one of these expeditions to Central Alaska, last summer. The early part of the summer was occupied in explorations of Prince William Sound and it was not until early in August that the expedition started to cross the great Valdez Glacier. For six days the party fought its way across the glacier. During this period no food could be cooked and little sleep obtained; although the men were furnished with arctic sleeping bags they found it impossible to endure contact with the glacier ice for more than an hour at a time. Late in the afternoon of the sixth day a dense fog,which had enveloped the expedition from early morning, lifted for a few moments, and the delighted company beheld, at a distance of two or three miles below the summit they had gained, a beautiful green plain dotted with giant trees and watered with a slow, full winding stream. Coming down the Tanana River on a raft, the party nearly perished. Rapid after rapid was shot, the travellers being soaked to the skin by the foam. Frequent collisions with rocks would stop the raft for a few seconds, while the current came surging over them, till with a heavy lurch she went drifting once more on her perilous way. Nowhere in the world is the struggle of man's determined will against the adverse conditions of nature more severe than in the exploration of Central Alaska. And this almost inaccessible wilderness would probably not be required to yield up the secrets of its physical condition, were it not that it is full of gold. The thirst for gold being the most powerful incentive to effort whereby mankind is influenced, it may be anticipated that for some time to come a portion of the United States army will each summer be found playing their part as pioneers, reducing the white patches on the map, and incidentally receiving a tough schooling tending to make the men ready to do and dare anything.

THE ORATOR A DANGER.

DR. M. GORDON has been making investigations to determine how far the micro-organisms set free in speaking pollute the air. The human saliva was first examined to see what bacteria it sustained in its normal state. It was found that a certain minute form flourished in it, to the number of ten millions to one hundred millions in the sixteenth part of a cubic inch. The task next undertaken was to find the distance these could be ejected by the simple effort of speaking, and for this purpose dishes with a solution by which even the minutest traces of saliva could be detected, were placed at different distances from a speaker. Forty feet in front of a loud speaker, these particles were to be found, and they travelled twelve feet behind him. If the orator or lecturer were suffering from any malignant disease, his audience would run considerable risks if they were within these limits, and in any case, the definition of these facts,explains how in a crowd one person with a communicable illness can spread it far and wide by speaking. Ordinary conversation may not send the bacteria far afield, but they are set free to wander at the will of the atmosphere, and not exactly to benefit the neighbours. The tongue has always been an unruly member, but what mischief it can achieve bacteriologists are now making plain.

THE CAMEL AT THE ANTIPODES.

THE introduction of the camel into Australia has been a distinctly successful measure. He is of the greatest possible use in the waterless tracts in which the Westralian gold-fields are set, where he is both reliable and indispensable. Remote villages often depend for food and all their supplies on the loads that strings of these patient non-hurrying beasts bring to them. The Afghan went to Australia with his camels and continues to own and manage them, making money by the regular carrying trade he has started with their help. Some Afghan camel owners are rich, having as many as four or five hundred animals. Victoria is the only part of the commonwealth that contrives to get on without them. The South Australians make the overland trip across the great desert with their help, a journey that is quite impracticable for horses. They carry wool from distant sheep-stations and take up stores, and in big droughts they are invaluable for these two purposes. The Australian horse is terribly afraid of the camel, and consequently the horse teamsters detest the Afghan and his camel-trains A stampede on the road is not an episode to be desired.

ALL A GROWING AND A BLOWING.

WESTRALIA State is remarkable for its wildflowers, and the Government of that district, having realised that the people thoroughly appreciate the beauty of the flower tract, which extends from Albany to Perth, where each side of the line all the way is practically one blaze of bloom, have for years past run special trains during the flowering season from Perth to Fremantle. Excursionists crowd these trains, delighting in the wealth of flowers they land in. Unfortunately, the soil that gives such a display of blossoms is not good enough to tempt the farmer to grow anything else, and for many a day it is likely that the beautiful flower-bearing tracts, that spread as far as the eye can reach from the train, will remain undisturbed by the plough and give out their myriad scents to the breeze. The distiller of perfumes should establish himself here to make the acres useful as well as ornamental.

WE regret to hear of the sudden death at Home, on Tuesday, of Mrs. Stevens, wife of Mr. C. F. Stevens, architect, of Bombay. The lady, who was the elder daughter of Principal Macmillan, left for England in apparently perfect health on April 29.

THE Shah of Persia leaves Teheran for Europe on the 7th June travelling via Russia.

SIR WILLIAM NICHOLSON, will take up his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar on the 15th June.

THE Ludhiana-Ferozepore-McLeodganj branch of the North-Western State Railway will be opened for goods traffic on the 10th June.

A DESPATCH will shortly be sent to the Secretary of State asking for sanction for the construction of the Ramtek Reservoir, which will provide means for irrigating the country north of Nagpur.

As regards the big irrigation schemes in the Punjab, the final alignment of the main canals has now been made; and the necessary land will shortly be taken up. The earth-works will then be begun at points where most difficulties have been overcome.

"EMPIRE DAY" was celebrated in Bombay by the singing of a Hari-Kirtan by a section of the Hindu community, by the application of an extra coat of oil to the King's statue, and the publication of a dozen lines of quaint verse by an unknown poet.

THE Burma Government are obtaining the services of an expert from home in connection with a scheme which has been under consideration for some time for the manufacture of wood and bamboo for purposes of paper-making. The expert will report on the possibilities of developing an industry after carrying out experiments with the workable material in the Province.

THE installation of brother Major R. Heard, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Simla, as Master of the Lodge "Himalayan Brotherhood" will take place on the evening of Wednesday, the 17th June. The installation will be followed by the usual banquet in the Town Hall, which, it is hoped, Lord Kitchener, District Grand Master of the Punjab, will be able to attend.

HOLDERS of Madras Railway stock appear to have become somewhat reassured as to their prospects on being taken over by the State in 1907, as the stock has lately improved in market value. It is all to the advantage of holders that the price should be kept up as the period upon which the value of the property will be calculated is now running out. The terms are exactly similar to those arranged with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has sanctioned the formation of two Public Works Divisions instead of one as now, for works in the Kangra District (exclusive of Kulu) to be called The Eastern Kangra Provincial Division and the Western Kangra Provincial Division, and has posted Mr. C. P. Walsh, Executive Engineer, to the charge of the former, and Captain A. S. Holme R E. Assistant Engineer to the charge of the latter Division. The head quarters of both Divisions will for the present be at Kotle.

A HINDU correspondent writes to the Madras paper:—The Hindu woman must not be supposed to be in any way against "Fashion and Fabrics." Her present dress—the Indian jacket, petticoat and saree—does not seem to have been the old national dress,which was merely the "cheera."It was doubtless borrowed from the Mahomedans. She has now admirably combined the saree with the petticoat, perhaps to make it look more national, and this is no doubt an improvement! There is a growing desire in the women of the higher ranks of our society to adopt the European bodice itself. Any careful observer of our women would have noted the tendency prevalent among almost all of them to prolong the sleeves and body of their jacket. The point they are drifting to can be easily seen. It is to evolve an English bodice from the Indian jacket. The Indian petticoat is also wearing its European sister. This is indeed evolution or shall we call it reform on national lines?

CONSTANTINOPLE is just now agitated about the important, but apparently singular question of cigarette-paper, writes the "Memorial Diplomatique." A monopoly of this paper has been made impossible by the treaties of commerce in force at present, but a large at Salonika managed to obtain the exclusive right to sell books of numbered cigarette papers, the numbers corresponding to those of Turkish lotteries, not yet issued. Whoever holds a book bearing the number of a prize ticket will get the amount for which it stands. The wild and immediate success of this innovation kept the chief of the secret police in Constantinople, Fehim Pacha, awake. He resolved, off his own hat, to place on sale books of cigarette papers of which a certain number should contain a prize of 100 francs, payable at a bank in the town. The success of his scheme was quite as remarkable, and it is estimated that Fehim Pacha has thus made an addition of 250,000 francs to his annual drawings.

OVER-STOUTNESS.

ITS DISCOMFORTS AND DANGERS.

IT seems that until within recent years the over-stout were looked upon almost as fortunate people—indeed, people to be envied; and glancing at the pictures of a hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago, one will observe that almost all the characters, whether male or female, are drawn as being of inordinate dimensions. It became almost a fashion to be fat, and a fat man or woman was looked upon as the embodiment of good humour, happiness, and contentment. Every humourist was supposed to be fat, and even Shakespeare in his plays gives the obese a place as being the happiest and the most careless and the most genial of subjects. John Bull, as we know, has always been depicted as a red-faced, full-blooded, fat individual. Why this should be so seems strange, because if there is any condition that shortens life and makes existence less enjoyable it is that of being overburdened with an unnatural amount of adipose tissue. On the other hand, the lean individual was looked upon as a dangerous person, and, according to Shakespeare, Cæsar warns his friends against such individuals;while the witches of olden days were always depicted as thin and wrinkled. Whoever saw the picture of a fat witch? In olden days obesity was looked upon as a kind of hereditary disease. one of those conditions transmitted from the father to the son, and, indeed, among the least enlightened of the medical profession (it may seem strange to say so) this view is still held. It is perfectly true that in some families over-stoutness seems to hold good, but the reason for it is as plain as A B C. It is that in some families a certain line of diet comes from father to son. The result is that, in the case of the obese, the habit is acquired and retained of taking excess of fattening food in its different forms. On the other hand, it does not follow that in one family all the members are fat, though they may live on the same food. The reason for this is simply that certain people assimilate certain foods in greater proportion than others do. Some hardly assimilate starches and sugar at all, and such will always remain thin. Others will assimilate starches and sugar excess, and these will become inordinately stout, and will suffer from all the evils dependent upon such a condition. I think I may claim to know something about this matter writes the eminent physician Dr. Yorke-Davies, as I have taken a great interest in it during the greater part of my life, and I think my experience ought to be of service and warning to those who read this article.

The science of diet has never been, so far, properly studied,either by the medical profession or by the lay public. It is strange that such should be the case,because we actually live, and our health and length of life depend, upon the proper assimilation of the food we eat; at least, upon the food we assimilate. Few people, whether they suffer from obesity, or from gout, or from indegestion, or from biliousness, will take the trouble to learn that all these different conditions are caused by wrong food, or excess of food, and their over-assimilation of food in accordance with their different idiosyncrasies and mode of life. If the individual becomes too fat, as a rule he goes on eating and drinking until he becomes a great deal fatter, until an oppressed heart, breathlessness, or some other serious symptom pull him up, or death from some congestive disease closes his life. Until middle age, with the exception of being hampered in the enjoyment of life in the way of riding, hunting and all exercises that require a certain amount of agility and that conduce to healthy life, he does not feel very much inconvenience. He tries to keep his weight down by exercise or some other method which is absolutely useless for this purpose, but seldom alters the mode of life which is the cause of it. If the person is gouty—and the fat are almost always gouty—and an attack of gout comes on, he straightway flies to medicines for his relief, and in this case he can for a time undoubtedly find relief; but the old enemy soon comes on again with increasing force and he is subject to attack after attack, until in some cases the most pitiful results ensue and the sufferer becomes a confirmed invalid and burden to himself and others. The same applies to liver derangements and many other ailments where medicines and drugs are only palliatives. These ailments can only be cured permanently by attention to the food that is, by dietetic means. They are really due to errors in diet, and they can only be cured by correcting the diet. If the victims will take the trouble to learn this—and it may mean a little trouble at first, because it may possibly involve the curtailment of a few luxuries in eating and drinking that in the case of the very gluttonous make life not quite so pleasant—they may keep down to correct proportions and free from out and other ailments of mal-nutrition, and therefore these conditions are entirely due to their own ignorance or wilful transgression of the laws that govern health. There is no luxury under the sun that a man or a woman who is subject to any of the ailments I have mentioned cannot enjoy and not suffer at all; but, of course, to do this means that they must go and take the trouble to learn to a slight extent what they sohould eat and what wine or other liquids they should drink,and the quantities of these.

Although few seem to know it, one may broadly say that there are only two classes of food essential to maintain animal life. The essentials of foods that nourish the tissues, and replenish waste of tissue, and maintain the system in health, strength, and energy, are animal foods. The others are those foods that maintain the heat of the body and are of very little use in any other way, but are nevertheless as essential to continued health and life as the previous ones. Now it is upon the proper proportioning and due assimilation of these two classes of food that health, strength, and condition depend. If I may be allowed to so express it I will do it in this way, and make it as plain as I can in a short article. Broadly speaking, the foods that maintain the tissues of the body and maintain energy and strength are those which come under the class of animal foods, and the different articles of diet that contain albumen and proteine and salts. The foods that maintain the heat of the body are farinaceous foods, fats, and sugar, and to a lesser degree many others, such as fruits, vegetables, nuts, &c. If these are taken and assimilated in excess and in a greater proportin than is requisite properly to maintain the heat of the body, they become stored as fat, and therefore, so long as this is done the individual becomes fatter and fatter, until in some cases, if he or she live long enough for such an event to take place, life becomes an absolute burden.

It is hardly necessary to point out the fact that the amount of food a person should take depends in a great measure upon his mode of life, and whether this is active or sedentary. A cavalry officer out in the open air, and taking as a matter of course a large amount of riding exercise, can consume more food than a sedentary city man. The same applies to an animal. A horse must be fed according to the amount and kind of work he has to perform, if this is gentle work very little is necessary, but if he is used for hard work or hunting he requires much more food, and this in the form of corn and hay—the animal food, if one so may put it, of the horse. If more food is taken than is required, troubles arise in some form or another. The intelligent reader will see that this is obvious, and that it is not mere theory, but absolute fact. Luckily a properly regulated diet will obviate all these evils.

I thinks I may assert this from my own personal knowledge, for I believe there is no English speaking country in the world in which I have not had occasion to diet people by correspondence, or where this result has not occurred; because, curiously enough, errors due to improper food are the only ailments that humanity suffers from where assistance can be safely given by correspondence, as it must always be remembered, and have stated it before, that drugs and quack medicines are perfectly useless to reduce weight or to remedy ailments due to errors in diet.

(Concluded on page 6.

VLADIVOSTOCK ISOLATED.

ADMIRAL BIRILEFF.

MANCHURIA OPERATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 23.

General Linievitch reports that a Russian force occupied Shahotse on the 20th inst. Another force compelled the Japanese to evacuate Chantufu station on the 17th and retire south. Both forces continued the southern advance on the 20th.

Admiral Birileff has been appointed to command the Pacific fleet with independent powers.

LONDON, MAY 24.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Tokio says that the railway to Vladivostock has been severed and the fortress isolated.

Admiral Bireleff's Command includes the Vladivostock ships and the Baltic fleet.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

The Calchas Case.

A PROTEST.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Colonel Nolan calls the attention of the House of Commons to the judgment of the Prize Court in the Calchas case and asked Government to protest against cotton being treated as contraband.

ASSASSIN OF THE GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

Dies Impenitent

LONDON, MAY 23.

Koliaeff, the assassin of the Grand Duke Sergius, who was condemned to death last April, was hanged yesterday morning. He declared on the scaffold, he was glad to die faithful to the traditions of the People's Will which is a name of a revolutionary Socialist party.

CONSPIRING TO OBTAIN A PASSPORT.

Aiding Russian Revolutionaries.

A well-known journalist, named Brailsford and an actor, named McCulloch, were charged at Bow Street to-day, with conspiring to obtain a passport to Russia, purporting to be for McCulloch, but actually handed to the Russian revolutionary, who was killed in the explosion at a hotel in St. Petersburg on the 11th March last

The Solicitor-General in prosecuting the case described the offence as of exceeding gravity, endangering the peaceful relations of Russia and England.

The case was adjourned for a fortnight.

THE COMMONS AND THE OPPOSITION.

A Vote Censure to be Discussed.

The House of Commons was thronged to-night and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Balfour had extraordinary ovations on entering.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman asked whether, in view of the confusion created by recent declarations of Ministers in reference to fiscal policy and the conference, Mr. Balfour would give a day for a vote of censure.

Mr. Balfour said that two Ministers were prepared to clear up any confusion yesterday when they were prevented by the disgraceful proceedings which Sir Henry did nothing to prevent. He did not object to giving a day for the discussion of a vote of censure, provided he had an undertaking that the debate would be conducted with ordinary decency and fair-play. The matter then dropped.

THE TURCO-RUMANIAN DISPUTE

Amicably Settled.

The Turco-Rumanian difficulty has been settled in favour of Rumania.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The M. C. C. has beaten Kent by nine wickets.

LORD SELBORNE'S ARRIVAL AT PRETORIA.

A Cordial Welcome.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Lord Selborne has arrived at Pretoria, and was cordially welcomed by a crowd of British and Dutch.

A PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

There is a vacancy at Chichester due to Lord Talbot's acceptance of the post of Junior Lord of the Treasury in succession to Mr. Loder defeated at Brighton.

THE SUEZ CANAL RATES,

To Be Reduced,

It is announced that the Suez Canal rates will be reduced seventy-five centimes, beginning from the 1st January next.

HONOURS FOR COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND,

A University Degree.

The Cambridge University will confer a degree on Colonel Younghusband on the 14th June.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW TREATY WITH AFGHANISTAN.

Old Agreement Confirmed.

AMEER, KING OF AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The text of new Treaty with Afghanistan has only three paragraphs.

The first recites the title of the Ameer as His Majesty the independent King of the State of Afghanistan and its dependencies.

In the second the Ameer declares: "I have acted, am acting and will act" on the agreement and compact His Highness the late Ameer concluded with the British Government and will not contravene them in any dealings or promise.

In the third paragraph Mr. Dane confirms the previous engagements made with the former Ameers.

The "Times" commenting on the Treaty remarks that the Ameer may be expected to give a quid pro quo for the boons, such as the subsidy and release of arrears of the same, and resumption of the importation of arms which appear the inevitable corollaries of new Treaty.

THE COMING ROYAL VISIT,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

The public meeting, to be called by the Sheriff of Calcutta in connection with the approaching Royal visit at which the Lieut.-Governor will preside, will be held on 1st July.

CALCUTTA AND KANGRA VALLEY RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of those interested in forming a Provincial Branch of the Committee of the Kangra Valley Relief Fund will be held in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Friday next. The Chief Justice will preside.

The President of Bengal Chamber of Commerce has received the following telegram from Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K. C. S. I., acting Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab: "We are most grateful for your munificent contribution to the Relief Fund and for the generosity of the Calcutta merchants to sore distress in another province."

The total amount so far subscribed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Earthquake Relief Fund is Rs. 83,773 of which Rs. 15,697 have been allocated to Lord Kitchener's Fund. A remittance of Rs. 50,000 has been already made to the Executive Committee of the Kangra Valley Relief Fund, Lahore, and the Committee of the Chamber propose closing their list on 31st May, by which date it is hoped that the total contributions will have reached a lakh of rupees.

THE ROLT CASE.

GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST IN PROSECUTING CONSPIRATORS.

In a lengthy resolution of sixteen printed pages, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal reviews the conduct and passes orders on the officers concerned in the prosecution which ended in the acquittal of Mr. A. C. Rolt before the High Court, Calcutta, on the 20th December last. Sir Andrew Fraser finds the motives of the District Magistrate were throughout honorable, but he erred in not informing Mr. Rolt of orders directing his prosecution; that he ought not have examined witnesses on oath in the preliminary enquiry held at Kishanganj on the 20th June, 1904; and that he might have intervened in the interests of Mr. Rolt and prevented the harsh treatment to which he was subjected during the Magistrate's enquiry prior to his commitment.

In regard to Mr. Heard, the Deputy Magistrate, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think his conduct in making Mr. Rolt stand in the felon's dock was due to the unworthy motive attributed to him by Mr. Rolt and accepted by the learned High Court Judge under a misapprehension of facts. The Lieutenant-Governor finds no ground for censuring Mr. Shamuzzoha, but regrets that Mr. Heard should have exposed himself to severe censure in this instance. In conclusion, His Honor says he is prepared to consider any application by Mr. Rolt for the prosecution of those whom he accuses of having conspired and given false evidence against him and to give him such assistance in proceeding against them as after consultation with the Advocate-General may seem to be expedient.

THE SMUGGLED MAILS.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Apropos the recent arrest of a policeman in connection with the theft of Mergui mails, the following further information is to haudin Rangoon from Mergui:—

Captain Bell, of the s.s. Omapere, was at Mergui on the 22nd May, on the ship's return voyage from Penang. He states that he took charge of the mails which he found on his ship in the possession of a Siamese during the last voyage from Mergui to Victoria Point, because the man had been under very suspicious circumstances. He was travelling as a deck passenger dressed in a pair of Shan trousers, with the mail in an old gunny-bag. He had no police pass or other authority to indicate who he was, or how he came in possesion of them. In the interest of the State and the public Captain Bell, therefore, took charge of them and handed them over at their destination. the man being kept under observation, but not in custody during the voyage. Captain Bkll states that he did not know that the man was a policeman of the Burma Force, or that he was authorised to carry the mails, but believed at the time that he had got illegal possession of them from the Post Office. He did not know why they were transmitted by a messenger in this manner instead by the postal authorities. Probably it was owing to a misunderstanding. Captain Bell states further that he intends to call on the local Post Office for a statement of the number of times that the mails have been similarly transmitted previously in this ship since the expiry of the mail contract between his Company and the Imperial Government in March last, and to claim the usual bounty from Government.

The Siamese policeman's whereabouts are at present unknown. A Straits paper of the 10th instant to hand to day in reporting this matter, says that he will probably be sent to Mergui for trial on the return of the steamer. The affair has aroused much public interest and appears to be either an offical blunder on one side or an error of judgment on the other. It is reported that the Commissioner of the Division hae called for a full report of the circumstances.

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

The proceedings at the Viceroy's Levee to-night will include the investing by his Excellency of Mr. C. E. Wilton of the Chinese Service with the Order of St Michael and St. George, conferred upon him for his services with the Tibet Mission to Lhassa.

Mr. Wilton, it will be remembered, was largely instrumental in keeping up the excellent relations which were maintained throughout with the Amban, his wonderful knowledge of the Chinese language, together with his tact and bon homie making him an ideal Attache.

The number of new presentations at the levee will be about fifty-one, namely, European gentlemen, forty-seven; Indian gentlemen four.

LATER.

H. E. the Viceroy held his annual levee here to-night and the attendance was large.

THE STATE DINNER AT SIMLA.

The Viceroy has seventy-seven guests at the State dinner which he gives at Viceregal Lodge here to-night, the list including Lord Kitchner, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, all members of Council, Secretaries, heads of departments, the Bishop of Lahore, the Chaplain of Simla, Officers Commanding Jutogh and members of staffs of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

THE CULTIVATION OF INDIAN COTTON.

MANURE EXPERIMENTS.

A circular letter from Mr. Sly, Inspector-General of Agriculture, India, to all local Directors of Agriculture is published, making suggestions for experiments in manuring cotton. The proposal is to follow the example already set in America by ascertaining at the various experiment stations the most suitable form of manure for each class of soil, and best method of application. Superphosphates and sulphate of ammonia and other artificial fertilizers are to be tried, as well as natural ones. The Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India is to co-operate. Mr. Sly adds particulars of what has been ascertained in America upon the subject. A separate bulletin of the Pusa Agricultural Research Institute is also published giving notes on cotton growing in Behar for the information of planters.

A WEDDING IN POONA.

MR. FINLAYSON MARRIED TO MISS NEVILL.

POONA, MAY 24.

A wedding took place this morning in Ghorpuri Church where Mr. Finlayson, I.M.S., son of Mr. David Finlayson of Kensington, London, was married to Miss E. M. Dorothi Nevill, sixth daughter of the late Mr. Nevill of Chilland. Service was conducted by Rev. Mr. D. Alessio, Chaplain of Ghorpuri. The church was beautifully decorated, the music was supplied by the string band of the East Lancashire Regiment.

At 11 a. m. precisely the bride escorted by her brother-in-law, Captain Russell, was met at the porch by the Chaplain and was conducted to the Chancel where the bridegroom awaited her supported by the best man, Mr Jago Shaw I. M. S. The Church was crowded with friends of the happy pair who adjourned after the ceremony to the residence of Captain Russell where a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson left for Bombay by the midday train to spend the honeymoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL.

Lieutenant Lynch, R E, is transferred from the 9th (Secunderabad) Division to the Western Command.

Major Short, A V D, remains at Home on extended sick leave until October next.

The Government have approved the adoption of a new pattern of khaki drill frock for British troops, in which a rolled collar has been adopted, with a pleat down the back. The quality of the drill remains the same and waisthooks wil be worn only by those by units at present authorised to wear them. Stocks of existing pattterns will be used up before the frocks of the new pattern are issued.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Colonel H P Shekletop, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, has assumed Command of the Jubbulpore Brigades, vice Major-General Dening, proceeded on leave out of India.

Lieutenant C A Dunlop, 37th Dogras, has been appointed Adjutant of his regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant A M Hutchins has been transferred from the 73rd Carnatic Infantry to the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

The following officers have been granted leave out of India:—Major General L Dening, C B, D S O, Commanding Jubbulpore Brigade, for 105 days; 2nd-Lieutenant A K Digby, 38th Battery Royal Field Artillery, for six months; Lieutenant-Colonel F B Richardson, 12th Pioneers, for six months; Captain J H Mackenzie, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, for three months; Lieutenant H D Carlton, 2nd Battalion the Royal Scots, for three months; Captain S H Lee Abbott, Indian Medical Service, for three months; Captain G J Grafton-Young, Indian Medical Service, Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Western Command for eight months. Lieutenant Colonel J W Hall, Royal Army Medical Corps for six months.

Lieutenant R. A. E. Hill has been transferred from the 89th Battery, Royal Field Artillery to J Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

The following officers have been granted leave out of India:—

Captin G T Seabroke, 2nd Battalion, East Lincashire Regiment, for six months, Major L C Sherer, 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment for six months, Lieutenant H S N Wright Army Service Corps, for six months.

Lieutenant G Henderson, 38th Central India Horse for six months, Captain C L Price D S O 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, for four months.

Major H Marwood North Staffordshire Regiment has been selected for the appointment of 2nd-in-Command of the 1st Battalion and proceeds Home accordingly.

Major C W Crolton, North Staffordshire Regiment, is posted to the 2nd Battalion, on promotion.

The following leave has been sactioned:—General leave out of India: Lieutenant D Oliver, 8th July to 15th March, 1906. Combined leave out of India: Lieutenant R Waller, 38th Dogras, 5 months from 15th May. Combined leave in India: Lieutenant B Duff, 1-1st Gurkhas, to 15th November. General leave in India: Captain R Ducat, 20th Infantry, 3rd July to 30th September; Major the Hon R French, 1st Gloucesters, 1st June to 31st July; Lieutenant T Conway, R A M C, three months; 2nd-Lieutenant F Brodigan, 1st Gloucesters, 5th June to 4th August; Major G Scott, R A M C, 15th May to 14th July.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officers as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Hogge, 113th Infantry, from 29th May to 7th June. Captain E. L. Vans-Agnew, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment from 27th May to 5th June.

ARRIVALS MAY 24.

Lieut.-Col. C. Montgomery, 108th Infantry, on leave from Mhow.

Captain T. Church, I. S. M. D., on retirement, from Poona.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL TIE.

VICTORY FOR THE "OLD BOYS."

THE executive entrusted with the management of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament for this year had so worked up their calculations that it was reckoned that the Tournament would have concluded by Thursday, the 18th instant, but incidents occurred which quite exceeded all expectations and prolonged the struggle till yesterday evening, when the curtain rung down on one of the first sporting fixtures that it has been the pleasure of lovers of sports to witness in Bombay. Compared with its elder sister, Calcutta Bombay has been held up for long as a one-horse place for public amusements, but record houses at the Novelty Theatre and unprecedented attendance of thousands of Europeans on the hockey field in this, perhaps, the worst enervating month in the year, has amply proved that when there is anything good in store in the way of amusement, the public of Bombay lack nothing in supporting it. Day after day had testified to the immense crowd of enthusiasts who had flocked to witness the great contests on the Cooperage, and never once has there been any perceptible diminution in the number of spectators which, on the average, might safely be put down at about five thousand. The Cooperage has been the scene of many a hard fought struggle in the past, and lovers of sport will remember the immense throng of sight-seers who have gone out time after time to see football tournaments fought out on this ground. This year's hockey tournament has lacked nothing of the keenness which the public have hitherto shown in football, It may be that hockey has for long confined its eventual triumphs to Civilian teams and hence the great attendance and enthusiasm evinced in the game by the populace; whereas the great game of football has invariably been pulled off in the final ventures by tough and well-disciplined Military exponents of the game who have all along carried all before them, Coming home to an observation of yesterday's match it is impossible from a sportsman-like spirit to deny sympathy with the losing team. The Medicos fought a brilliant battle and, considering that they had almost worn themselves threadbare from the effects of their past struggles, without an interval of rest, it was no surprise that they failed to come off the winners of the Tournament. Although it is no defence in sport to urge as a plea that some members of a fighting team had gone "crock," yet it affords some ground for sympathy for their disapppointment in balancing the issue in their favour. One thing must be said in justice to the victors, and that is that they gave indisputable evidence of their improvement with time and practice. They appeared to realize that they were pitted against formidable opponents, and braced themselves together with dogged determination to overthrow a team which, even perhaps earlier in the Tournament, appeared invincible to to their own minds. They won a well-earned victory which must have afforded considerable gratification to their innumerable supporters on the field, and no disinterested spectator will grudge them their success. The Hockey Tournament of 1905 has been a record one and among the various incidents attaching to it have been complainants in some quarters about the indiscriminate enthusiasm of "Tommy Atkins" when his own or other Military teams had entered the arena. From an impartial standpoint it must have been patent to all who witnessed the concluding portion of the Tournament that there was hardly a pin to choose between the demeanour of the military Britisher and the ebullitions among the spectators on the eastern boundary. A suggestion was made some months ago that medals, in addition to the Cup, should be presented to the winners as well as the runners up, but unfortunately this suggestion had not been acted up to, but it is hoped that this sportsmanlike suggestion will in future be carried out. Mr. E R. Fischer, the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament must be congratulated on the very successful manner in which every detail in connection with it was carried out. The "Old Boys" having won by two goals to nil last evening, the Cup was presented to them by Mrs. Caine, after which a short and complimentary speeches were made by Mr. H. Caine, Deputy Superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph Company and others, about both teams who had entered in the finals. Details:—

Within a few seconds of the start the "Old Boys" pressed but were repulsed before getting dangerous. Johnstone reversed the order, but "sticks" against Harrison once more altered the venue of hostilities. Play was then carried to midfield where some give and take play was witnessed. George then broke through an opening and obtained a corner which, however, remained unconverted and the Medicos made another invasion into the "Boys'" territory. "Kicks" against one of the former's forwards once more carried hostilities into the Medical half, but the attack again was not for long. The game now was fast, and excitement ran high as the Medicos pressed vigorously and made two desperate attempts at the "Boys'" posts. Spilling changed the position of the sphere, but Jones' final stroke went wide. Soon after Emile's mettle was again tested and he kicked out in the nick of time to save. Sinclair soon after got in a good shot from within the Medical circle, but the Goal was disallowed on the ground of "off side." From the "bully" on the Medical "25" Vardon got away and an exciting skirmish ensued in front of the "Old Boys'" goal. Samways relieved the pressure and had a smart and uninterrupted rush up the field. Eventually passing to Spilling the latter notched the first goal of the evening. The resumption found the Medicos on the aggressive. "sticks" against a Cathedral forward made things turn even better in favour of the Medicos, when the sphere ran into touch. Immediately after the "Old Boys" again assumed the offensive and gave the Medical students a bus, time in their circle when the half time whistle was piped, with the "Old Boys" leading by one goal to love.

On changing ends the "Old Boys" again assumed the aggressive, but were repulsed half way up the Medical half, and play was confined to midfield for about a minute when Gawthorne broke through, but "foul" again altered the state of the game. The sphere now dropped into touch. From the throw in Fern exhibited some pretty "dodgy" moves and worked the game into the Medical circle when Emile smartly saved. This was repeated within the next minute. Pulling themselves together the Medicos again attacked, but the attack was not for long, "sticks" accounting for a disaster, and an exciting struggle followed in favour of the "Boys" though again without result. Another rush from a "throw in" by the Medicos was made when a slight interruption was caused owing to Flynn being hit with the ball about the knee, Excitement now ran high as the "Old Boys" followed up with a corner, Again nothing resulted Gimi averting by sending the ball over the boundary line. From the "throw in" Gawthorne got away but was baulked as he neared the Medical circle and the Medical students once again got the better of hostilities. They, however, appeared to be fairly played out and lacked consequently in their powers of pressure, their passing notwithstanding being faultless. A minute later the "Old Boys" added a second goal. The next couple of minutes passed off without anything eventful, and the "Final" tie ended in a victory for the "Old Boys" by two goals to "nil." Result:—

Cathedral 'Old Boys' .... 2 Goals.
Grant Medical Colige .... Nil.

The following were the teams:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE:—Goal—V. Emile; Backs—W. Cody and H. Gimi; Halves—F. Owers. T. Johnstone and H. R. Gillespie; Forwards—O. Harrison, W. Jones, G. Fido, S. Vardon, and A. Sinclair.

CATHEDRAL "OLD BOYS":—Goal—G. Flynn; Backs—N Essai and R. W. Roberts; Halves—J. Hildreth, E. D. Smith and R. Fido; Forwards—E. Fern, W. Samways, A. Spilling, N. George, and A. Gawthorne.

REFEREES—Messrs. S. N. Powell and Mr. C. M. Ward.

SANGLI NOTES.

VERY little ever occurs in Sangli to disturb the even tenour of our lives, writes a correspondent, and so it is no easy matter for me to write you even a few lines. Last month the usual annual Social Gathering of the past and present members of the Sangli High School took place in the Ganpati Gardens. The gathering was not so largely attended as usual, nor were the young Chief and his brother able to be present as they were away at Panhala at the time. During the same week a cricket match was played against Budhgaon which ended in an easy win for Sangli. In tennis Sangli is lamentably weak and the best pair we could produce were given a crushing defeat by Messrs. Burke and Dastur. Our pair, however, were not in practice, whereas their opponents had played together for some years in Kolhapur. We hope to make a better show in the event of any matches being played this year against Kolhapur, but much practice will be needed before we shall be in a position to issue a challenge.

We are engaged to play Satara at cricket on the 12th and 14th August, when, though we cannot hope to achieve our record victory of last year, we hope to give a good account of ourselves. The match will take place at Satara.

A change of administratorship has lately taken place, Mr. A. B. Desai having retired on pension and his place having been taken by Mr. R. C. Burke, formerly Assistant Political Agent at Kolhapur. Mr. Desai's career has been a notable one and should be an encouragement to others to follow in his footsteps. Starting as a Karkun on Rs. 10, Mr Desai passed through all the grades of the public service until finally he was appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council and became Administrator of the premier Patwardhan State in the Southern Mahratta Country. "Palmam qui meruit ferat." Long may he enjoy his well earned pension!

PARSI-PRESIDENCY MATCHES.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr. J M. Divecha, Honorary Secretary, Parsee Gymkhana, to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Gymkhana:—

Bombay, May 24.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I am desired by the Parsee Gymkhana Committee to say that they regret their inability to agree with the Bombay Gymkhana Committee in the conclusions arrived at by them regarding the Parsee-Presidency Matches. In the first place, the arrangement was made without consulting us on the subject, and in the next place no consideration seems to have been given to the objections and difficulties pointed out by our representatives at the conference on 2nd May.

2. My Committee would have been glad to play out the Parsee-Presidency Matches irrespective of season, had not the interval between the Bombay and the Poona Matches exceeded four weeks.

3. Since it appears from your letter under reply that your Committee have resolved upon abandoning this year's match at Bombay, there is no alternative left for us, but to play out the remaining fixture at Poona in September next, provided the Poona Gymkhana is agreeable. With that view, as suggested by you, we shall put ourselves in direct communication with the Poona Executive.

4. Before concluding, we very much regret that your Committee could not see their way so to arrange the Parsee-Presidency Matches as would cause least inconvenience to either side. All the same, my Committee trust and hope that next year, when you reconsider the whole question, you will be in a position to restore the Parsee-Presidency Match at Bombay, which is always looked forward to by all lovers of sport as the chief event of the Bombay Cricket Season."

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE AT AHMEDABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes on the 22nd inst.—During the last three days and nights, the Shia Imami Ismaili Khoja followers of his Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, residing in the Ahmedabad Zillah have been holding a religious Conference at Ahmedabad under the presidency of the Kotedavalla, popular and able Mookhee Jamalbhoy Meghjeebhoy, in the compound of the bungalow of his Highness the Aga Khan on the banks of the Sabarmatty river. A beautiful Shamiana was erected on the grounds of the bungalow, and decorated with flags and bunting in all directions, giving it a gay and festive appearance; and it was effectively illuminated with electric lights. About 1500 persons, coming from different parts of the Zillah, attended the Conference; and were feasted for three days out of the funds collected in connection with the Conference. Several of the leading Khoja citizens of Bombay were among them including Messrs, Mowjibhoy Hirji, Joomabhoy Jan Mahomed J. P. Laljibhoy Davraj, Ibrahimbhoy Lallji, Korjibhoy Moolji. Varras Devjibhoy, a leading Khoja of Kathiawar Zillah, was also present at the Conference. Mookhee Jamalbhoy delivered very instructive addresses to those present and exhorted them to follow the behests of their sacred religion, to obey the commands of their spiritual head, his Highness the Aga Khan to respect the moral law, and above all all to respect the laws and authority of their benign British rulers. On Monday morning Mookhee Jamalbhoy delivered the closing address and thanked all those present for the trouble they had taken in attending the Conference for three days, and invoked Divine blessing upon his Highness the Aga Khan for his beneficent work and guidance. He praised the excellent arrangements made for the Conference by Mookhee Alimahomedbhoy Munjibhoy Natha Chubildas Jhaveri. Mookhee Jamalbhoy Meghjibhoy was presented with bouquets and garlands of flowers, and the proceedings terminated.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

ALLEGED TORPEDO-BOATS FOR RUSSIA.

DETAINED PARTS RELEASED.

Berlin, May 8.—The parts of the ships which are alleged to have been built at Kiel for Russia, and which were detained at Lubeck, have been allowed to proceed after a commission had ascertained that there were no torpedo-boat parts among them, and that the vessels were absolutely unfit for purposes of war.

JAPANESE VISITORS TO GERMANY.

The papers publish photographs of the Prince and Princess Arisugawa, with sympathetic articles in regard to the visitors.

THE KAISER.

The Kaiser is to-day at Strasburg (Alsace).

NO ANNOUNCEMENT ON MOROCCO.

Count von Bulow returns to Berlin direct. It is understood that he will not make any announcement in the Reichstag, anent Morocco, for the present.

RUSSIAN PRESENTS FOR THE TIBETAN LAMA.

Berlin, May 10.—Captain Koslow, of the Russian Army, has left Russia on a visit to the Dalai Lama of Tibet, taking with him a number of presents from the Czar.

SCHILLER DAY.

A MEMORIAL TO BE RAISED.

Berlin, May 9.—The popular celebrations in honour of the centenary of the death of the poet Schiller came off with great eclat all through Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. The Schillerbund Deutscher Frauen (German Ladies' Schiller Society) collected 250,000 marks for a Schiller memorial. Count von Bulow ordered 10,000 copies of Schiller's "William Tell" for distribution to school boys abroad.

FERMENT IN POLAND.

London, May 6.—The ferment in Poland is increasing, owing to the brutality of the Cossacks and infantry in dispersing crowds and injuring the inoffensive.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

France's Peace Policy.

THE ROYAL VISITORS.

PASSING OF THE CANTINIERE.

PARIS, MAY 5.

Monday was filled with events of the highest importance in French politics. For the second time in a month King Edward VII, and President Loubet had an interview, the significance of which was intentional and incapable of being minimised by any reference to its outwardly informal character. M. Delcasse also had a private audience of twenty minutes duration with the Constitutional head of the British Empire, and lastly "le petit pere" Combes delivered a speech which is calculated to have an enormous effect in the direction of closing the ranks of the Republican party. Enough has already been said on the subject of the meeting of King and President, and fertile brains have been racked to draw every possible inference, but M. Delcasse's audience is an item of new interest. What took place we shall not be told, and it would be idle to conjecture, but we may be permitted to speculate on the effect which the interview may have on the Foreign Minister's position. There is no doubt that M. Delcasse emerged from the late melee in the Chamber in a very mauled and battered condition, and that, but for the timely protection afforded him by the buckler of M. Rouvier's strong personality, he would have perished in the fray. The crisis, however much it was regretted at the time, has entailed one result which cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory—an immediate and more real observance of French neutrality in the Far East. It has also brought about a clear definition of the ideas on foreign policy which obtain in the Radical Socialist party, and which opinions will, I believe, control the future actions of the Republic in matters of international interest. The basis of that policy is peace. No treaty, no engagement or understanding will be recognised or maintained which does not make for peace or which contains elements which might furnish instruments of aggression or aggrandisement. M. Delcasse, as he has consented to remain in a Government of which this party is the mainstay, has probably taken due note of its demands, and it is sincerely to be hoped that one of the results of his interview with King Edward will be his complete restoration to the position of great influence he occupied so advantageously for many years in the eyes of his countrymen.

It is not often that any place of public entertainment is honoured with the presence of two reigning monarchs on one and the same evening, and it will ever be the proud boast of the manager of the Theatre des Capucines that his tiny play-house, capable of seating at the most two hundred persons, was once the setting to such a scene. The Capucines is, perhaps, the smallest public theatre of standing in the world. It measures probably 75 ft. square, and consists of one floor, containing a dozen rows of stalls and surrounding boxes. The Royal Box, made by pulling down the partitions of three ordinary ones, faced the miniature stage from the back of the house. A barrier of lovely flowers separated, without concealing, King Edward VII. from the remainder of the audience when he took his seat before the curtain rose on the first act of "La Bonne Intention." A few yards away, his Royal cousin, King Leopold of Belgium, occupied a stall in the third row. When the British monarch entered, the audience rose, courteously, in their places, waited for the King to seat himself, and then resumed the interrupted chatter of the "entracte"—there was no noisy demonstration, and if curious glances were directed towards the Royal box it was done with great discretion.

The play was an airy nothing, built on the shadow of a plot. An epigram here, a smart speech there, interspersed with humourous situations and fleeting touches of pathos. It depended utterly for success upon the talent and entrain of its interpreters. Needless to say, Mlle. Jeanne Granier and M. Numa were equal to their task—the latter easy, natural, full of reserve force; the former—but how can one describe the charm she exercises, which is part of herself? She played with all the verve, spontaneity, and impersonality which has gained for the best French artistes a world-wide renown. The audience roared with laughter at the "sans gene" of her sallies and, at the close, King Edward led the applause which brought Mlle. Granier back three times to bow her acknowledgments

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is already a member of the Societe des Artistes Francais, is now a candidate for membership of the Societe des Gens de Lettres, Her four sponsors are M.M. Claretie, Leonce de Larmandie, the poet Auguste Dorchain, and the popular novelist Pierre Sales. In addition to the "Memoires" which she has lately given to the public, Mme. Bernhardt is the author of a collection of short poems.

"Viv la cantiniere! Helas! La cantiniere est mourante elle sera bientot morte!" Child of the great revolution, reared in the reek of battles, which set Europe ablaze; bespangled protegee of the Second Empire, decorated by its chief on the field of Solferino; pensioner of the Third Republic, whose bloody inception she witnessed; heroine of many a stricken field; by turn, instrument of Pleasure and angel of mercy, the cantiniere, her turn of duty done, is to disappear from the roll of the French Army. An ultra-utilitarian committee, charged with the duty of reporting on the equipment of transport of the army, has decreed that she has no longer a raison d'etre, and that her little cart must cease to cumber the baggage train of the regiments.

Though women followed the armies of the Bourbons, the cantiniere may be said to have sprung into existence in the person of Felicia Loguet, the wife of a cuirassier of the Revolution. At fifty-seven, she strapped a barrel of brandy on her hip and followed her husband to the frontier. She had limbs like a panther, her arms were bare and knotty her voice that of a beast of prey, shrill and broken with cries of tumultuous rage. Yet she accomplished great deeds, at Toulon loading and firing with her own hands a cannon at which all the detachment had been killed; at Hohenlinden a ball tore away a finger whilst she gave drink to two wounded hussars. I have still nine left for my country, she said, and continued her work. At seventy-seven she followed the Grand Army in its retreat from Moscow; wounded at Bautzen, she turned up again smiling during the campaign in France of 1814, sitting on the shaft of her cart, clothed in rags, her feet stuffed into cavalry boots, and officer's cap cocked over one eye, and wiping her glasses with a Russian flag. She died at last, after Waterloo, rather of rage than old age.

During the strenuous, romantic days of the biginning of the century more than one cantiniere mated with marshal or peer or ambassador, and more emulated the heroic deeds of Felicia Loguet. The second Empire was another brilliant page in the history of the "daughters of the regiment": Mme Cros, of the foot chasseurs of the Guard, was decorated on the field of Solferino by the Emperor's own hand, and the cantinieres of the 1st Zouaves, the 34th regiment, and the Empress' Dragoons all received the medal for the campaigns of 1861 and 1862. In the "Terrible Year" Mme. Saurin, of the 3rd Zouaves, made herself famous by killing with her own hand a German officer who attempted her capture. She was badly wounded at Strasburg, but lived to serve in the trying Algerian campaign of 1871. But the cantinieres of '70 will live in history rather for the tender, womanly devotion with which they tended the wounded under fire than for deeds of savage and unfeminine bravery which characterised the exploits of their predecessors. And now the book of that history is to be closed; in a few months the 1,073 women soberly uniformed in scarlet-piped blue, who yearned to uphold the traditions of their order, are to be numbered out of the service to the brilliant record of which they have so gallantly contributed.

The performance of "Adriana Lecouvreur," the first of the Italian Opera season at the Theatre

Sarah Bernhardt, obtained a very large measure of success from a large, fashionable, and at the same time, critical audience. The reception given to the work—not in itself one of the best specimens of the Italian School—may be said to mark a reaction in public taste in matters musical. Since the love of true genius, characteristic of the French nature, triumphed over race prejudice and Chauvin objections, and the work of Rchard Wagne were admitted to the Paris stage, the Wagnerian school has held undisputed sway in the French capital. With the exception of Saint-Saens and, perhaps, one or two others, French composers have paid the compliment of imitation to the method of the German master, with the result that much time was wasted in the production of a series of clever, but complicated works in which melody and even harmony, were subordinated to the Wagnerian spirit. They were applauded because fashion decreed it, but the public grew tired at last, and demanded a return to the old tuneful school, or to what pseudo-Wagnerians would describe as barrel organ music.

Therefore, when M. Sonzogno intimated his intention of undertaking the hazardous enterprise of an Italian Opera season in Paris, he was inundated with promises of support from the leading patrons of the lyric stage, promises which were amply fulfilled last night.

Of "Adriana Lecouvreur," it may be said at once that, although the excellence of M. Cilea's work almost makes one forget the fact, the drama does not lend itself to lyrical interpretaion. Last night's success was of the nature of a personal one for the artists engaged rather than for the composer and his music. People had come prepared to enjoy themselves and to be lenient, and the liberal applause which greeted the singers' efforts was the outcome of that intention. But it was none the less deserved. Mme Stehil's beautiful and flexible soprano imparted to the music of the title-role all tenderness and emotion. Mme. Fassini's mezzo-soprano was rich and deep, while among the male voices the fresh baritone of M. Sammarco was much admired. The orchestra did its work well under the conductorship of M. Campanini.

The "Figaro," in an article on King Edward's visit to Paris, alludes to the "really Royal good grace" with which his Majesty subordinated his legitimate desire for repose during his Mediterranean cruise to his wish to please the French people by receiving a certain number of French officials in Algeria, in order to publicly emphasise the intimate and profound character of the entente cordiale. The moment has not yet come says the Figaro, to enumerate all the benefits of the Anglo-French understanding. From the beginning of the war in the Far East it has twice saved the peace of the world. If we knew how to obtain all the advantages L'entente cordiale' can give for the welfare of both countries it will mark not only a period of history but an era in the civilisation of the world.

King Edward's Irish terrier caused some consternation to the keeper of the Tuileries Gardens, telegraphs Dalziel. One of the Royal grooms, who was taking the animal for its morning run, allowed it to run loose in the grounds, which is contrary to the regulations. The guardian of the Tuileries wanted to take the terrier a prisoner and seemed only half convinced when he learned that the dog could not be impounded. While the keeper was engaged in discussing the point with the King's servant the terrier struck up a too friendly acquaintance with another dog which an old lady was leading, and accordingly had the unwelcome and probably unaccustomed experience of a sound blow on the back from the old lady's umbrella!

STRIKERS MARCH ON LONDON.

THE strike of Army bootmakers at Raunds, Northamptonshire, has now lasted nine weeks (4th of May) but it seems no nearer settlement than when it began. The distress in the district is very great and it is with a view to calling public attention that 200 of the strikers propose to march to London to demand redress of their grievances.

Councillor Gribble, the strike manager, speaking at a meeting the week the mail left, remarked that the project was being laughed at by outsiders but he was desperately in earnest and so were the strikers who were backing him up. He had sent particulars of their proposed march to the committee of the Shoe Operatives' Union, and directly they sanctioned it arrangements for the journey would be completed.

Mr. Gribble is also organising a corps of cyclists to go a day in advance to arrange about food and lodgings. They will take sufficient funds for the first stage of the march which will probably be to Bedford, and for the rest rely on collecions en route. The strikers will be led by Councillor Gribble, who will speak at various places passed through and the procession will be headed by a band.

Questioned as to the objects of the journey, Mr. Gribble said: We shall go to the War Office and present a petition pleading to the authorities to interfere, and insist on manufacturers recognising the fair-wage clause in contracts. Failing satisfaction there, we shall march to Westminster and present a petition to be heard at the Bar. I know we shall be turned back, but the public will learn the justice of our demands. We shall not go to Windsor, he added, because that would be useless, but we shall take other steps to acquaint the King of the reality of our grievances.

THE "HOUSE BEAUTIFUL," the magazine edited by Mr. Ernest Hart, has many interesting articles, among them being one "On the Art of the Machine" by Professor Von Herkomer who denies that the machine is subversive of Art. "Art, true Art" he says "is not shut off by the machine, but by the man who employs it." "L'Art Nouveau in the House" by L. H. Yeomans, illustrated with furniture designs by Majorelle of Nancy, who studied ancient styles and forms so well that he applies them with fine effect to modern needs. His firm reap the benefit of this artistic attention to design and execution. A description of Port Sunlight near Liverpool, the ideal village created by Mr. Lever, soap manufacturer, for his workpeople, is instructive and interesting. There are, it seems, only two classes of dwellings at Port Sunlight, Kitchen houses and Parlour houses. For the former the workman pays five shillings a week, the firm keeping it in repair. The accommodation for this rent is a kitchen, sixteen by fifteen feet filled with a cooking range, a scullery, bathroom, pantry, a store-room, and three bedrooms on a floor above. There is a garden in front and a yard behind. The parlour cottages have more and better accommodation and are inhabited by the superior workman. There are 600 cottages altogether in the village, most of those being of the kitchen variety. The area of the village site is 140 acres. There is a public garden with recreation grounds in the centre. The cottages are built round oblong open spaces, the fronts giving on wide shady roads and the backs on the open spaces which are rented as allotment gardens to the tenants at five shillings a year for ten perches of land with water laid on free. There are schools, pavilions for the different games' clubs, a free library and museum, a church with a fine organ a restaurant for work girls, and everything that can make life for toiling people bright and happy. A paper on "Electric Lighting in Paris" shows how artistically they instal such improvements there. The French industrial artist makes use of the incandescent electric lamp as an opportunity for exercising his skill in decorative Art. The illustrations to this article show the progress made in this direction. Electric flowers, illuminated from within and arranged with their foliage exactly as if they were natural blooms are as ideal as they are a fairy-like way of adorning while lighting a room. The editor writes on "Building in Earthquake Countries" basing much of the article on Professor Milne's researches "Copper Modelling as a Handicraft" by L. Stephen is a helpful and well-illustrated paper. There is an article on dress, giving most useful and sensible advice.

LANOWLI NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—I remember reading an article in a local contemporary, which reflected great discredit on the discernment of an Editor of a newspaper in permitting up-country notes to be published for the edification of the Bombay public. I have an idea that the correspondent in his observation was anxious to know in what way an excellent game of golf at Mahableshwar or "the leaves of Lanowli" interested the poor folks, who live in closely packed houses in Merewether Road, under punkahs pulled by sleepy dog-boys. If I am misquoting, I humbly apologise, because I hurriedly read his notes, but be that as it may, it seems to me that "Lanowli Leaves" must be as interesting to the "Stay aways" as a motor-car accident in Bombay excites attention of the folks at an altitude of about 3,000 feet. Comment of the kind, just referred to, which our interesting friend puts before the public is likely to cause one to be very nervous, when he sits down to pen a few lines giving interesting news of the doings at a Hill Station. I must confess that my feelings at the present moment makes me hesitate, whether I should or I should not write to you about the climatic conditions of this charming Hill Station, the gaiety, the tricks of half-starved buffaloes, the humorous echoes at Tiger's Leap, the charming afternoon tea on Bushy Lake, and last, but not least, the drilling of hill side native boys and making them efficient in the new holiday regulations. If I were to say that Lanowli, till only a couple of days ago, was as hot as Bombay, I am sure, I would be earning the gratitude of my Bombay friends, but I fear that I must admit that the climatic conditions of this place have very materially changed for the better and, although this admission might make comment more severe on my unfortunate head, yet I shiver at the result of my confession that last Saturdays sports were the chief event of the season, and that every one spent a most enjoyable evening. The tea under the supervision of Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Michael and Mr. Fred. Jones was delightful, while the Donkey Races caused considerable merriment Lanowli was at its best last Saturday and if any of the young ladies here failed to show off to advantage their Christmas hats, they had the satisfaction of knowing that the trimmings and lace on the head adornments fully merited their value, when a whole array of Bombay folks were ready to bow to the charming effect a bunch of chrysanthemums, interlaced with tulle, had on the head of a pleasant looking damsel. The boys from Khandalla, the Convent girls from Poona, and the Lanowli children, all met together on the common to do justice to a very pleasant evening's diversion. A large number of money prizes were won both by boys and girls, and those that laboured ungrudgingly and assisted by monetary contributions towards the event of the season, felt satisfied that the children looked happy and had enjoyed themselves.

But there! I have no right to give you news of an up-country station, as Bombay, according to a correspondent, does not care for Hill Station gossip. Anyhow the citizens of "Urbs Prima In Indis" have to congratulate themselves that they have not to hide behind trees to allow frolicsome buffaloes to make headway down a steep incline. Even with this discomfort the pleasure is made up at "Tiger's Leap" where an array of native youth and innocence form themselves up in a grotesque line and undergo the manœuvres of the new holiday regulations, got up at a moment's notice, for the jollification of a picnic party, and all for the paltry sum of one anna per head.

But this is not all, the very idea of being away from sultry Bombay, where one has to use half a dozen handkerchiefs a day and change one's collar at least twice in an hour, is sufficient to recompense one for the discomfort of want of crockery or liquor glasses or even finger bowls. It is a delightful change to see the butler coming round with tea cups of water in place of finger bowls, but it is still more delightful to drink liquor.—Benedictine, Creme de Noyau, Chartreuse from a half peg tumbler. Landlords are no doubt very thoughtful, when they omit liquor glasses from their list of appointments, but to omit finger bowls is certainly an unpardonable offence, because it is inconceivable to think that one has either to resort to the tea cup or permit the gentleman with the red band and puggree to bring a basin and towel round! Everything is nice here except the Cherry Brandy, and even that, with an addition 99 3/4 per cent of good custard, makes Crosse and Blackwell's pear tarts very enjoyable. I am afraid, I will be the cause of some more criticism were I to write more.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Mr. Bandmann of the Bandmann Company has, at the suggestion of Mr. Rustom P. Jehangier, most generously consented to give a benefit performance on the evening of the 26th at the Novelty Theatre for the Nursing Fund of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The piece staged will be "La Poupee" a musical comedy that has been much applauded wherever it has been performed. There is very little need to urge the Bombay public to patronise the theatre on the 26th. The Company now visiting Bombay deserve, and get, full houses nightly, and if any spur was needed to draw the charitable-minded as well as those who thoroughly enjoy excellent theatrical representations, the knowledge that the Company are devoting their energies for one night to the cause of the sick poor —for it is those who will benefit—should bring crowds. The Goculdas Hospital is one of the refuges to which the poor native has recourse when ill or injured, and though it has been long acknowledged that good nursing is half the battle in sickness, it is only recently that nurses of certified type have been introduced to that Hospital. Want of funds is the cause that there are only a few to work among the multitude of cases at the Goculdas. There are just two fully qualified English Nurses where there ought to be dozen. The performance on the 26th is under the patronage of His Excellency Lord Lamington and a bumper house will be the best proof that the people of Bombay are willing to assist in a good work to which the Bandmann Company—more or less strangers to Bombay—contribute their histrionic and musical talent. No doubt our citizens are asked with alarming frequency to put their hands in their pockets for this charity and for that. But they are not always offered an evening's thorough enjoyment while doing so This they will certainly have in attending the performance of La Poupee on Friday night.

AN electric tramcar at Birmingham was proceeding townwards, when interruption of current set fire to the car, which was speedily enveloped in flames. All the passengers were quickly got out, but the car was greatly damaged.

A MAN is under remand at Kingston on the charge of stealing telephone wire between Esher and Walton. He is said to be wanted in various parts of the country on similar charges. His plan was to climb the poler and cut the wires.

AN official paper shows that the following quantities of wine were imported last year from the principal wine-exporting countries: Spain, 2,994,376 gallons; Portugal, 2,887,881 gallons; France 2,396,299 gallons; Australasia, 645,976 gallons; Holland, 635,520 gallons; Germany, 508,212 gallons; Italy, 282,101 gallons. Altogether 10,656,837 gallons were imported in the year.

OVER-STOUTNESS.

(Concluded from page 4)

It is a curious fact that often comes under my observation that few people seem to be able to diet themselves. Indeed, it is not wise to do so. They almost always starve themselves, and this is the greatest mistake in the world. The amount of food taken should be ample in every case, but for a time food that is useless, that is the food that increases weight, should be cut out, in order that the fat already stored in the system may be utilised to maintain the body's heat. After the stored fat has gone, as any one can understand, fat-forming foods must be taken again, though not quite in the same proportion in which they were previously consumed. My experience has taught me that the individual who attempts to diet himself makes his own rules and breaks them, the result being that no good, is done indeed, very often harm is done. I remember a Roman Catholic dignitary who was under my care saying to me that the reason why he was able to keep to rules and to lose weight from week to week was because he had to come to confession each week, by either seeing me or writing to me. It certainly was a strong argument in favour of confession, and I can guarantee its absolute truth as far as the managing of fat people is concerned. They have not the strength or the will to resist little temptations, if there is not some one with a strong hand at the helm.

There are a few physicians who apply themselves to the study of dietetics, more particularly in respect to corpulency, but as a rule the ordinary medical man unfortunately takes no interest in the matter, and if asked by a patient becoming too stout he generally tells him not to eat too much potato and to take but very little fluid (a most terrible mistake), or he may perhaps go as far as saying that he should avoid puddings or beer and so on. The result of such advice is that the individual may even lose a few pounds, or perhaps not that, because a diet to reduce weight and a diet that does not add to the weight are two totally different things and this fact few people are able to comprehend.

The cure of obesity (Heaven save the mark!) has been the happy hunting-ground of the quack for many years past, and as there seems to be a considerable amount of ignorance as to the meaning of the word quack, it would be well to explain it here. The quack is a man who has no medical qualification whatever, and whose name as a rule is fictitiouss; he is sometimes an individual, and sometimes he is a company. He trades on the credulity and ignorance of the public, and, unhappily, in England there is no law that can touch him, however lying his statements may be or injurious his remedy. He may individually, or, as remarked, under the name of a company, tell the most outrageous falsehoods, and indeed, as a rule, all his statements are falsehoods and most of his testimonials are imaginary or paid for. Unfortunately, the English public is very gullible in this respect and always offers a fine field for the quack. People entrust him with their health and their lives where they would not trust him with the loan of a sixpence. During my long professional career I have known hundreds of lives which have fallen victims to the quack, and thousand of people whose health has been permanently ruined by the charlatans of all descriptions, and more especially by quacks who sell medicines for what they call the permanent cure of obesity. Medical and financial quacks who trade on the credulous public are constantly exposed in "Truth", but, alas! to little purpose, and it is time the Public Prosecutor took action against papers that advertise, as "Truth" says, palpable frauds of all kinds. This would be a public service.

Some years ago I got my secretary to write to an advertising quack whose medicine, advertised for the permanent cure of obesity, was a strong acid solution, coloured and flavoured. This particular quack informs a credulous public that he will give them the recipe for making this quack remedy, and this he also does in his book. It is needless to say that no ordinary chemist can make up the recipe, as it contains drugs or herbs which are not procurable, as well as its having to be compounded in a way that no ordinary chemist could possibly take the trouble to do, and therefore, if the victim wishes to try the remedy, he must send for it from the advertiser and pay 5s. or so for what he coulp get at a chemist's for a penny or twopence.

The remedies that have been advertised for the cure of obesity have been very numerous, and many of them have passed into oblivion. One of them is thyroid—a most dangerous medicine in inexperienced hands—made from thyroid gland. These used to be sold in tablets, and people went at them as the proverbial Scotchwoman does at hot cakes.

The following curious illustration of the harm and dangers of what the quack's medicine may do was related to me some years ago by a lady living in Paris. She told me that she had tried one of those very largely advertised obesity quack medicines. It was not procurable in France, as in France, luckily for the people, the formula for any medicine has to be disclosed, and this would not have answered at all the purposes of the quack in question. This lady therefore sent over to England for a large supply of the remedy, which she proceeded to take. After a time she became very ill and weak, and suffered, as most people do who try these remedies, from fainting fits, which are really due to the weakness induced by drugs that carry the nourishment through the system without allowing it to be utilised as nourishment as it should be. These symptoms became so pronounced that her husband, very much alarmed, called in a medical man. As the lady was taking the medicines for reducing weight unknown to anyone, she had hid the bottles in an old Dutch clock and said nothing of the matter to the doctor, until one day he expressed a wish to dine with her one evening. The next day she had another severe fainting fit, and the doctor was sent for. He then told her abruptly that she was being poisoned, and that he had asked to come to dinner to see whether her husband eat of all the dishes that she did. This so alarmed her that she made a clean breast of the whole thing, and he informed her that if she had died in one of these fits he would have refused a certificate and the inquest would have placed her husband in a very dangerous position, as he was the only one who had any interest in her death. At first she argued to her doctor that they would have found the bottles of the quack remedy, but recollecting that she had hidden the whole of them in an old Dutch clock, she said, no, they might never have found them, and it is even within the range of possibility that her husband would have been punished for a crime that he knew nothing about, while the quack would have got off scot free. A quack is undoubtedly, a very dangerous person, and the public cannot be warned too strongly against him To those who are overburdened with fat the truth must be plainly told, and it is that medicines are utterly useless for the purpose of reducing obesity, and that the only safe and permanent cure is a system of scientific dieting adopted particularly to the kind of life, active or sedentary, and the condition of the patient. Where this is carried out, correct proportions can be attained and retained with the greatest possible benefit to health and condition. My reason for exposing the quack is simply for the public good, as one who sees so much evil result from quackery.

To sum up, it may be explained that the permanent cure of over-stoutness means that for a time all fat-forming foods should be cut out of the dietary, and only those foods that maintain strength and energy should be taken, and that there should be no restriction as to the amount; in fact, on these lines the more food taken the better, but of course this should be adapted to the requirements of the individual, as to occupation and other facts. There hould be no restriction of fluid so long as it is harmless and unsweetened, and even stimulant so long as it contains no sugar, such as hock, or moselle, or carlet, is admissible.

LONDON LIGHTS AND SHADOWS: POLICEMAN X.

THE solid personage who guards our property and keeps order in our streets, for all his heavy tread creaking boots, and apparently obvious personality is yet to most of us a mysterious being. What does the great man do when he is at home? Does he take off his Olympian frown with his helmet? Can we conceive of him in easy slippers and smoking-jacket, unbending with his mates, or perchance playing Alley Taw, with the little ones?—he who is the terror of marble-playing street urchins all the world over. Would it not be well if we could get a glimpse of the great fabric of law and order and the proprieties as it appears to the custodian of these things, and to realise the world from the policeman's point of view? Is he an Individualist or a Socialist? What does he think of the amusements of the rich—of a fashionable squash, say, in the season? What of the meetings in Hyde Park? The poet tells us that his life is not a happy one, and difficult though it may be for an awe-inspired public to focus him with the imagination, his burdens lie open to the view, and we may reasonably suppose that he has ideals and aspirations.

It was my good fortune to know Policeman X. I had been a great friend of his wife before marriage, and he took me at her valuation when he married. He was a grand figure of a man a West Country giant six feet three in his stockings, and broad to match. The soft western winds had given him the complexion of a girl—cream curds and apple-pink. He was the embodiment of the majesty of law and order, standing erect in his well-fitting uniform, and, as such, was chosen for special point duty where Royalty and distinguished foreign visitors could mark and admire. "Are they all like that?" said one great lady.

I shall never forget the shock of surprise I felt when in his own home he handed me a cup of tea, having first removed his helmet, disclosing a shock of yellow curls. There is something so preposterous in a policeman with yellow curls!

I took place at once as an old friend of the family and heard all about the fatigues of the long trams in the hot weather the strain upon the eyes and nerves in long hours at a bad crossing, directing traffic, especially for the countryman new to London. All this was not unknown to me, but when he came to the fog and the suffering of the constables his manner changed, and he waxed eloquent. It happened that we had lately come out of a three-weeks' fog, a true angel of destruction, which had done its work thoroughly. Policeman X had been on night duty in one of the parks, and his devoted wife had gone out each night to carry him a tin of hot tea. She was a fine young creature of grand health and courage but she admitted to us both that it had taxed her to the utmost, and that she had really crept along in terror with the hot tin under her arm tucked away in a large shawl. It had taken her an hour to get from their house to the place where he awaited her, though it was but a short walk. "Ah, Reuben," said she, "think of the men that have got no wives!"

"Think of the men my dear," he replied, "whose wives don't trouble about 'em." Mrs. X was also a West Country woman, I asked her what she did when she got back from these nightly expeditions She said it was no use to go to bed, so she turned to and cleaned hoping that the day would bring light if not sunshine—which it never did."

Policeman X talked to me long and often about the way in which a policeman should conceive his duties. He had thought much on the subject, and his mind was made up: his ideal was so truly a civic one that it seems to me worthy of being recorded.

It's like this, he began. There's two ways of looking at a policeman's work—there's the wrong way and the right way. Right way's my way. What's a Policeman for? Why, he's for to keep order; he's for to prevent bad things happening; he's got to warn folks as is on the edge of going wrong; it's not his business to push 'em over the brink and then take 'em up, and have his charge-sheet marked. There's plenty of vigilant officers as is wonderful clever that way, and they gets on fine, but, that's not my way nor the way I understands my duty. I see a man a bit in drink; well, I speaks quiet to him and puts him on the road home. Or a child now—boys is rare mischievous, but it's a cruel thing to have a child up, so I warns 'em, and it's wonderful what you can do. There's a great difference in the way of looking at things, but it's not my duty to make criminals and get people in to gaol; my duty as I take it is to keep people out of gaol, and keep 'em decent folk. And he brought his huge fist heavily down upon the table. Now, he went on, Westminster Bridge, is an amazing place. What things I've heard and seen there. Only last week I watched a young woman wandering up and down; she come two or three evenings, and I could see she was trying for courage to throw herself over. I got into conversation with her, and this week she's got work and a new heart inside her. She did nothing as forced me to take her up, luckily, for Regulations is regulations, and must be obeyed. A policeman can do a lot if he sees right and isn't in too much hurry to prove himself a 'vigilant officer.' Why" he concluded "I feel most like a criminal myself when I have to take one up."—E. B. H. in the "Westminster."

THUNDER AND BIRD SONG.

IN many English counties last week, spring was disturbed by a sudden thunder squall. In Berkshire, it circled towards sunset round a wooded hill-top, famous as a resting-place for voyaging birds. As the slow thunder still rolled about the horizon, the coming silence was kept at bay by a burst of passionate sound, as little expected as the thunder from three corners of a little field enclosed between copses: the first nightingales were answering the flash of the lightning; their deep welling notes, as of water up a gully, followed by the thin clear pleading cry, could be heard in fitful and tumultuous passion, like the thunder itself all the night long. What a singing it was! If the lark has set every song of every warbler and strung them into his scheme, the nightingale is the first fount and origin of songs, bringing to England something of the Italian passion which has been forgotten or surmounted by singers long used to trim fields and dotted woods. Many birds seem responsive to the stimulus of the elements. Everyone knows that the missel-thrush is, as the Midlanders call him, a "squorking thrush" till he is stirred to a reckless and vibrant response to the chromatic winds, and becomes "the storm cock." But apart from this bird or that it will appear in any countryman's calendar or recollections that the splendidest chorus in his memory was heard on one of those days of wind and rain and sun when great cumulus clouds, iceberg-like, with intervals of glistening blue, raced before the massed and jagged flaws of the storm cloud. It was certainly so this Easter week. More than one observer was astonished at this rare coincidence of songs usually a long-drawn pleasure over many weeks, which he first heard on the first of these thunder days that he spent listening. It seemed as if all the genus had a faculty for storm and turbulence," though they were mostly preparing domestic cares with homefelt pleasures in as quiet scenes as any country can offer. As a storm came up on April 17—to give but one experience—a listener crouching under a holly to escape the sleet heard for the first time this year, the wood wren belling its repeated call from the beech tops; the willow wren, also for the first time singing his sequent lines suggestive in their curious intervals and rests of a verse indicated on the printed page. Two or three pairs of partridges began their loud ventriloquial call, as they scurried to the hedgerow. The rooks beating against the wind for the pleasure of rioting down its louder gusts cawed in ludicrous ecstasy as they let the current catch their swinging vans. The larks which are said, not quite truly, never to maintain their flight of song more than two minutes and a half, shot upwards with that ringing cheer which marks the first impetus of their finer inspirations; and surely the ecstasy was elemental. The same day we first noticed the chiffchaff chattering in the hedgerow; and in the evening came the flash and the thunder and the nightingales' answer. Not all this was the accident of escape to a favourite haunt at a favourite hour. No one can tell what a clean delight it is to hear the first song of any bird. Was it not Sir Edward Grey, who said that it was "better than a personal success'? Partly the difficulty of getting it comes from the insignificance of any musical terms. There is no music in the symphony or harmony in the choir or parts in the oratorio. The sounds are delightful because they are heard in such a hedgerow on such a day in such weather amid such earthy scents by such a form so moving or so resting; and the mingled sensations allow the senses to help each other, like music heard over still waters.—'Outlook."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The late Lord Grimthorpe was a famous hard hitter. In his books he never could get very far without giving somebody a piece of his mind. In Lectures on Church Building for instance, he turns light heartedly aside to hammer that spirit of which is now possessed, which builds stucco Italian palaces and sham Gothic churches, makes guns that burst as soon as they are fired and spades that will not dig, puts soldiers into contract shoes with rotten soles and competition coats of devil's dust, poisons our food, drugs even apothecaries' drugs, and adulterates the very materials of adulteration, and is finally upheld and applauded by Manchester economists and metropolitan moralists in jury-boxes as a necessary and beautiful result of that newer and profounder maxim than any in the Bible—that it is the first duty of man to buy everything in the cheapest market and to cheat his neighbour as he expects to be cheated.

The Newdigate prize for English poem, which has just been awarded at Oxford, had for its first winner no less a verseman than John Wilson. This was in 1806, Sir Roger Newdigate died in that year, and left money in the funds for an annual poetry prize of 22 guineas The Newdigate poems were originally limited in subject to themes relating to ancient sculpture and architecture, and in length to fifty lines, John Wilson's was a recommendation of the study of the remains of ancient Greek and Roman architecture and sculpture. It is an excellent rhetorical exercise, with such sounding old time couplets as

When Genius stole the colours of the sun
and poured them o'er the wreath that Valour woe.

and

Then turn the eye where spurning Time's control,
Art stamps on stone the triumphs of the soul.

Amonng other early winners were H. H. Milman in 1812) und R. S. Hawkar (Dean Milman and Hawker of Morwenstow) Milman's poem, on the Apollo Belvidere, telling the story of a girl who became herself benumbed to stone through love of the statue, is a splendid example of nobly sculptured eighteenth-century verse, Dean Stanley pronounced it the finest prize poem ever written at Oxford.

The Oxford list of prize poets is less distinguished than Cambridge's, boasting as that does such names as Christopeer Smart, Tennyson, and Macaulay. But Oxford can perhaps claim, if not the best prize poem, certainly the most famous and probably the only one which contains a famous line—Heber's Palestine. The prize was not the Newdigate, indeed which was not instituted till two or three years later, The story is well known of how Sir Walter Scott breakfasted with Heber at Brasenose on the day the poem was to be sent in and suggested that in the description of the building of the Temple reference should be made to the fact that it was built of stone made ready before it was brought thither, so that there was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building. The beauty of this method of building temples, by the way, would probably have struck Heber without prompting, had he been in residence at Brasenose, or any other college within hearing, during the last restoration of the spire of St. Mary's, the University church. Heber carried out Scott's suggestion by inserting the famous lines—

No hammers fell, no ponderous axes rung;
Like some tall palm the mystic fabric sprung

These sonorous lines are an example of the fault of description by negative images. Insted of suggesting to the mind an impression of silence, they suggest an impressiod of noise.

A character-study of the German Crown Prince is of interest to others besides his future subjects and the lady who is shortly to become his wife, A timely biography has just appeared by "A Fellow-man" who is in point of fact (according to a Berlin correspondent) the Prince's sometime music master at Bonn University. The writer contrasts the character of the Crown Prince with that of his father, the Kaiser. "Under our present Emperer," he remarks we have learnt to observe and examine the character of a ruler, The character of the Crown Prince is diametrically opposite to that of his father. His natural temperament is calm and makes an almost passionless impression." His apparent pride, according to his biographer, is only reserve, and by acquaintance with him will readily be found to be so. He has a natural prudence and shrewdness highly to be praised. "He will never equal his father in initiative, but he will excell him in calmness of temperament and the power of repressing everything passionate in his nature."

The fame which the Japanese have won with Western arms and Western methods sometimes almost tempts us to forget that they are an Eastern people; but the mention of their religious ceremonies from time to time reminds us how far they are divorced in thought from Western nations. The enshrining of the spirits of those who have fallen in the war, which took place yesterday in Tokio, is a product of that ancester-worship which is of the very essence of Shintoism, the State religion, or as it should perhaps be called philosophy of Japan. For the gods in the Shinto creed, begat the Japanese nation, and the spirits of the dead are powerful either for good or for evil, and demand the respect and reverence of those who hope for their protection. But it is notable that while among the majority of people who practise ancester-worship more stress is laid on the evil that a spirit may do than on the kindnesses which may be won by gift, the contrary belief holds sway in Japan. In Shinto there are twenty-seven great rituals, and only one is intended to avert the evil that a malign spirit may work against the living.

The case of the Hampshire villager who dug all his neighbours' potatoes last year and hopes to do so again, in spite of the fact that he has attained this week the age of 102, reminds one that in oldens times potato digging was looked upon as an occupation particularly beneficial to sickly people. The mingled odour of the freseh-turned earth and the bruised potato haulms was a recognised nerve tonic long before the advent of the advertising quack medicine man, and in Midland villages to-days it is not despised by sufferers from headache. In an old manuscript book that belonged probably to a neighbour of Mrs. Poyser (writes a correspondent) I find this direction for the cure of megrim:—"The sufferer shall fill a decent pail with the earth from which the tatoes have been presently digged, and shall hold the face unto the same and breathe thereof until the megrim be dispered." The turning of the soil too, is as soothing as its fragrance. The late R. D. Blackmore strongly recommended it as an occupation for assuaging "the hot passions of man."

An interesting pamphlet on the use of the rural telephone has lately been issued by the Northern Electrical Company of Cleveland Ohio. A new service is one of the innovations of rural telephones, we are informed. At seven o'clock in the evening a general call is rung. When each subscriber is at his instrument, the exact time is given—for instance It is now one minute past seven. Then follow the weather indications, then the late afternoon national and international news. The extent of which is about that contained in the headlines of the average city paper. Following this are the markets—oats, wheat, live stock, butter, and eggs. Then the local news and a portion of the time reserved for detailed news and special market quotations, Mr. M'Kinley's death was known to farmers ten miles from market towns as soon as the cities.

Mr. Carnegie's two millions seem to stand a good chance of being eventually appropriated by the "school marms" of the United States, for while the number of male teachers is decreasing that of the women teachers is increasing by leaps and bounds. So serious is the outlook in the eyes of the authorities that the Massachusetts Board of Education has the matter under discussion. It has been borne in upon that while there are this year 26 male teachers less than in 1904 there are of the other sex 468 teachers more. And the ungallant Board reports that "the matter of inducing more men to take up the profession of teaching is well worthy of the deep consideration of all persons interested in education." While another educations, Mr. Ossian H. Lang, writing in "Forum," is of opinion that the steady decrease of the number of men in the service is a matter for serious consideration throughout the country.

Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and if pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get out all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.

We have the following letter from Mr. R. J. Kowald, of Mannum, So. Australia. Mr. Kowald also sends his photograph.

"I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which laid me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I was better. The swelling began to go down, the pains began to leave me, and I felt better in every way. After taking only five bottles I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayers."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

Light rain has occurred in Burma and local falls in Assam and Bengal and general rain in South-West Peninsula below Mercara. Cherrapoonjee reports 4 1-2 inches of rain, Wellington 3 inches, Trivandrum 2 1-2 inches, Colombo 1 1-2 inches, Thayetmyo and Calicut, 1 inch. Local rain is possible in Burma and likely in Assam, Bengal and in greater amounts in South Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
May 22nd......	87°	68°	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24th OF MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·751	Calm	1	90·1	74·5	8[illegible]	......	8·95	−3·08
Jask	29·[illegible]8	SW	12	[illegible]	8[illegible]	67	.....	3·33	−0·46
Muscat	29·72[illegible]	N	4	[illegible]	89·9	[illegible]8	.....	6·01	+2·09
Aden (3rd)	29·690	S	8	90·[illegible]	82·3	[illegible]	.....	1·00	−0·72
Lahore	29·541	Calm	2	11[illegible]	75·2	37	.....	3·50	−0·65
Sirsa	29·[illegible]	SW	4	11[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	2·96	+0·36
Delhi	29·560	W	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]4	.....	4·19	+0·25
Agra	29·548	NW	5	[illegible]10·5	81·4	28	.....	4·18	+2·17
Cawnpore	29·55[illegible]	WSW	[illegible]	1[illegible]0	71·2	2	.....	4·31	+2·14
Allahabad	29·586	WNW	[illegible]	1[illegible]·6	74·6	15	.....	3·21	+1·03
Jhansi	29·55[illegible]	WSW	5	[illegible]	[illegible]2	[illegible]	.....	2·12	+0·16
Jacobabad	29·559	S	4	1[illegible]0·5	84·9	18	.....	1·58	+0·33
Karachi	29·666	WSW	15	9[illegible]·9	80·7	8[illegible]	.....	3·31	.....
Jeypore	29·6[illegible]0	WS	7	1[illegible]	8[illegible]·1	22	.....	2·71	+0·68
Ajmere	29·6[illegible]4	W	14	1[illegible]·9	90·0	42	.....	1·70	+0·19
Deesa	29·71[illegible]	W	11	113·1	8[illegible]·5	64	.....	0·00	−0·58
Ahmedabad	29·72[illegible]	NNW	7	1[illegible]1	[illegible]2·6	[illegible]	.....	0·0[illegible]	−[illegible]93
Bhuj	.....	.....	...	...	.....			0·29	+0·00
Jamnagar	29·[illegible]25	WSW	10	98·[illegible]	79·2	[illegible]0	.....	0·0[illegible]	−1·12
Dwarka	29·7[illegible]	WSW	15	88·9	[illegible]·8	8[illegible]	.....	0·5[illegible]	.....
Rajkot	29·72[illegible]	W	13	10[illegible]	7[illegible]·1	61	.....	0·0[illegible]	−0·83
Bhavnagar Para.	29·710	Calm	1	100	7[illegible]·5	7	.....	0·[illegible]2	−0·[illegible]0
Veraval	29·73[illegible]	W	8	8[illegible]·9	80·[illegible]	84	.....	0·00	−0·[illegible]1
Neemuch	29·[illegible]75	WSW	1	108·6	83·5	[illegible]4	.....	0·64	−0·5[illegible]
Indore	29·677	NW	0	10[illegible]	8[illegible]·1	51	.....	0·4[illegible]	−0·71
Saugor	29·618	WNW	7	107·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	1·20	−1·51
Jubbulpore	29·[illegible]	SSE	[illegible]	10[illegible]	73·6	22	.....	1·49	−1·37
Hoshangabad	29·661	SW	[illegible]	11[illegible]	82·7	2[illegible]	.....	0·7[illegible]	−1·23
Khandwa	29·671	WNW	10	111·2	80·1	41	.....	0·06	−1·27
Raipur	29·6[illegible]	SW	[illegible]	[illegible]	78·9	51	—	4·60	+1·38
Nagpur	29·65[illegible]	N	7	112	77·[illegible]	[illegible]2	.....	2·45	−0·57
Amraoti	29·64[illegible]	WSW	6	[illegible]	8[illegible]	22	.....	0·44	−2·09
Akola	29·66[illegible]	N	8	[illegible]·6	8[illegible]·5	35	.....	0·[illegible]	−2·18
Surat	29·750	SE	[illegible]	95	80·1	[illegible]	.....	0·43	+0·05
Malegaon	29·66[illegible]	NW	22	105·5	[illegible]8	[illegible]	.....	0·01	−1·26
Bombay	29·769	NW	8	[illegible]·5	81·2	[illegible]	.....	0·18	−0·83
Poona	29·[illegible]87	WNW	7	102	7[illegible]·8	[illegible]8	.....	1·69	−0·35
Ahmednagar	29·694	NW	10	[illegible]·07	76·6	[illegible]6	.....	0·04	−2·32
Aurangabad	29·62[illegible]	C	1	10[illegible]	7[illegible]·7	[illegible]6	.....	0·05	.....
Sholapur	29·657	NW	3	10[illegible]	[illegible]0·9	32	.....	0·[illegible]3	−2·38
Ratnagiri	29·781	N	11	9[illegible]	80·5	69	.....	0·04	−0·8[illegible]
Bijapur	29·74[illegible]	W	11	105·[illegible]	75·7	8[illegible]	.....	0·22	−2·28
Belgaum	29·790	WSW		94·[illegible]	6[illegible]·8	74	.....	3·21	−1·73
Mormugoa	29·806	N	1	89·0	8[illegible]·9	72	.....	1·16	−1·30
Karwar	29·815	SW	[illegible]	88·[illegible]	80·[illegible]	[illegible]8	.....	2·31	−1·21
Mangalore	29·7[illegible]1	NW	8	88·9	80·9	78	0·14	7·[illegible]0	−1·06
Calicut	29·78[illegible]	NW	L	8[illegible]·7	75·2	83	.....	7·3[illegible]	−7·3[illegible]
Cochin	29·772	E[illegible]E		8[illegible]	7[illegible]·7	8[illegible]	0·[illegible]7	10·[illegible]	−1[illegible]·5
Bangalore	29·704	WSW	2	91	68·[illegible]	76	.....	6·13	−2·19
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·671	Calm	3	10[illegible]·9	79·7	[illegible]	.....	5·01	+1·27
Masulipatam	29·704	SSE	9	1[illegible]2·2	81·0	8[illegible]	.....	8·91	+0·07
Bellary	29·676	WNW	[illegible]	[illegible]05·0	81·3	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]	−0·[illegible]
Cuddapa	29·685	N	G	[illegible]	7[illegible]·9	[illegible]5	.....	1·11	−[illegible]
Madras	29·681	SSW	11	[illegible]	81·[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	7·21	−14·37
Coimbatore	29·759	SW		9[illegible]	6[illegible]·6	88	.....	[illegible]·79	−8·24
Trichinopoly	29·675	S	6	[illegible]2	77·7	6[illegible]	.....	8·08	−7·1[illegible]
Negapatam	29·6[illegible]	SE	9	95·[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]0	.....	20·76	−13·96
Colombo	29·752	W	L	[illegible]	74·0	80	[illegible]·43	30·59	−19·94

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen almost everywhere the rise having been brisk at Madras, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Karwar, Mormugao Belgaum, Bijapur Surat, Akola, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Dwarka, Ajmer, Jaipur, Karachi, Jacobabad and Delhi. The barometer varies but slightly from normal in almost all districts except at Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo where it is from ·06 to ·07 of an inch below normal.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Negapatam Masulipatam Cochin Surat and Jubbulpore and south-westerly to north-westerly the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Colombo Mormugao, Ratnagiri, Malegaon, Jamnagar, Ajmer and Karachi and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The day temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Hyderabad (Deccan), Bijapur, Ahmednagar Malegaon, Akola, Khandwa, Ahmedabad Deesa Ajmer, Jhansi Sirsa, Jacobabad and Lahore and the night temperature 5° to 9° in excess in Central India and at Ajmer and 4° to 7° in defect at Cawnpore, Allahabad Jhansi, Jubbulpore and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 120° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast along the coast from Cochin to Karwar and also at Dwarka Veraval Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Rain.—Colombo reports about an inch and three-quarter, Calicut about an inch Cochin about half an inch Coimbatore about a quarter of an inch and Cuddapah and Bangalore light showers

Weather.—The abnormal chart indicates an area of low pressure at and about Trichinopoly. Colombo and Negapatam and winds are feebly cyclonic at the two latter stations The wind was blowing strong at Colombo since yesterday morning and this morning the wind velocity was as much as 30 miles an hour. The sea is very rough at Colombo and Cochin and Calicut reports heavy westerly and south-westerly swell to-day. The weather is hence more or less disturbed at Colombo and the adjoining seas and appears to be due to the advance of monsoon winds. Rain is to be expected in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Cools, Refreshes, Invigorates.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared from the CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.

Do not accept substitutes—Worthless imitations made from cheap lemon juice—but insist upon having ROSE'S in the well-known bottle embossed with the lime-fruit.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Once again (writes my Paris correspondent) has the Hotel Bristol been honoured by King Edward, who with his suite, has been occupying the first two floors, as in the time when he was Prince of Wales. Great preparations were made for his reception and, of course, Parisians congregated around the private entrance to the hotel, in the hopes of catching a glimpse of le bon Edouard. But there was no pomp when the King drove out. He used the Embassy's private carriages and only plain evening dress was worn at the banquet given by President Loubet at the Elysee. Parisians agree that the King and M. Loubet have become veritable copains, and particularly delighted are they at another instance of the King's invariable courtesy and tact. When he heard that M. Loubet had been somewhat fatigued by his visit to Bordeaux, the King suggested that he should delay his arrival in Paris for a day or two, in order to give Mr. Lonbet a short rest. However, the President vowed that he was not in the least fatigued, and stated that he was looking forward with much pleasure to receiving King Edward on the appointed day. It is certain that the President and King get on capitally together, it is also certain that the entente cordiale has assumed a character that even its most ardent champions never dreamt of.

Certain, again is it that the entente is dear to the heart of our new Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie, who has already become tremendously popular in diplomatic and worldly circles. Dinner upon dinner has been given by the elite of Paris in his honour, and no fashionable function would be complete without him. When the Embassy is out of the hands of the workmen Sir Francis Bertie will in his turn do infinite entertaining.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have gone to stay with Lord and Lady Harries at Everingham Park, where the Duchess finds the bracing climate of her native Yorkshire more beneficial to her at present than the somewhat relaxing air of her beautiful home in Sussex. The great ancestral castle of the Howards is unoccupied this week, except by the army of workmen who are putting the finishing touches to the vast work of reconstruction which has been going on for several years past. The cathedral like Catholic church close to the castle has been, of course thronged for the Easter services, among the congregation being Princess Stephanie of Belgium (Countess Lenyay) and her husband, who motored over from the pretty place which they have taken near Chichester.

A very faithful janitor is the Cerberus who guards the great gates of Arundel Castle, and the Belgian Princess and her husband found themselves sternly repelled the other day when they sought entrance in the absence of the ducal owners. Queen Alexandra and the Prince of Wales paid one of the surprise visits which her Majesty loves to the castle last year, when staying with the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood. On that occasion the Royal party gained admittance, entered the castle quite unattended, and taking a wrong turn, found themselves not in the great Barons Hall, but in a much less pretentious apartment—namely, the servants' hall. Here they were found, surrounded by the astonished domestics, by the Duke's controller, who arrived breathless from a game of cricket in the park, and showed the illustrious visitors over the castle, in which they were greatly interested.

Lord Leconfield, owner of Petworth (the other great Sussex show-house), determined not to be similarly surprised, and ordered the inevitable red carpets and other seemly preparations to be made, in case her Majesty should honour him with a call. As a matter of fact the Queen did turn up at Petworth, an afternoon or so later, at a moment when the owner had just returned from the races at Goodwood, and was getting into flannels for a game of lawn tennis. The tidings were swiftly brought to him that the Queen was at his door. Tell her Majesty, was the message his lordship is reported to have sent down, that I'll be with her the instant I've changed my clothes.

Lord Grimthorpe lawyer, builder, church restorer, clockmaker and inveterate letter-writer, has passed away at the great age of eighty-nine. He was one of the most remarkable men of his time, and probably more has been written about him than any peer at present living. In his earliest days he had an utter contempt for the conventions of Society. When quite a boy he attended a dance, much against his will. He was asked to conduct a small partner through the maze of dance, and after much persuasion and threats he unwillingly fulfilled the duty of the ball-room, and then sulked for the remainder of the evening. He never went to a dance again. Lord Grimthorpe was always as serious as he was original. He hated new clothes; he desliked collars and ties, his favourite hat was the panama, and this in summer he would place under the pump, souse it with water, and then place it on his head. Once the late Lady Grimthorpe complained that the drippings spoilt her mantle. Never mind, my dear, he replied, I shall have to buy another. He never wore a watch-chain that was visible to the outside world, but a long thin one which went round his neck and came through the arm-hole of his waistcoat, and was attached to the watch in the topmost vest pocket. He never carried a cheque book, but always wrote his cheques on odd pieces of paper.

The story of the celebrated fight over the restoration of St. Albans Abbey is too well known to need repetition. His famous suit with Lord Aldenham over restoring the great high altar screen of St. Albans Cathedral will always remain in legal annals were it only for the late Sir Francis Jeune's description of the suit as almost unique, because it was one in which two gentleman sought to see who would be allowed to spend the most money on a cathedral. It is stated that the suit cost each side £10 000. Lord Grimthorpe was a remarkable man. A simple liver, a hard worker, and a lover of fresh air, he has been a marvel to most people. One of his favourite beverage was cider, and he rarely took any other, while he was a non-smoker. Up to the last he retained an interest in everything and only two days before his death he inquired what was going on in St. Albans.

The three desirable days for weddings sandwiched between unlucky Lent and still more dreaded May can, in all fairness, be claimed as record-breakers. Merely to chronical the list of events would exhaust space, and marriages that in a quiet time would have been cherished copy must of necessity be ignored. Beginning with Easter Tuesday, Lady Gertrude Molyneux had a country wedding, quiet but cheery, from Lord Sefton's seat in Lancashire. Two little nephews looked after the satin picture gown, and there were no bridesmaids. Lady Gertrude who hitherto has lived the emancipated life with her sister in a family shooting box near Lancaster, goes out with her husband, Captain Crawford, to India.

Mr. Neumann's sister in-law chose Cannes for the setting of her wedding with Captain Cecil Sloane Stanley, and had the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and Countess Torby as guests, and two of their daughters as attendants. Lord Herbert Scott departed somewhat from the convention of the bold and haughty Buccleuchs in his choice of a bride, and did so with the smiling approval of his family. Miss Marie Edwardes, a niece of Mr. George Edwardes, proved beautiful and charming enough to be sure of her welcome anywhere, and Mrs. George Edwardes and the Duke of Buccleuch went into the vestry together to sign the register. The former's small daughter was the only attendant. Lord Francis Scott acted as best man, Dr. Edgar Sheppard officiated, and Irish Guardsmen lined the aisle. There was a full muster of the bridegroom's relatives in St. Peter's, and mourning for his grandmother, the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn was thrown off for the day. The Duke of Buccleuch's gift to his daughter in-law is a diamond and pearl tiara.

On the same day, and under the shadow of her birthplace, Abbotsford, a great-great-granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott was married to an Irishman, Mr. Edward Cassidy. The Duke of Norfolk, a double relation, looked on benevolently, and the honeymoon has been spent at Dorlin, the house near Loch Sheill which Mrs. Cassidy's grandfather, Mr. James Hope Scott, built. Mis Cicely Birch and her cousin, Mr. James Stopford—a future Earl of Courtown—were married at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, where the lady's mother recently became the wife of Lord Barrington. The young couple are to settle in that land of promise, the Transvall, the bridegroom holding an appointment there.

There were no flowers, no avenue of soldiers, no array of bridesmaids, no procession of bishops and deans and sweetvoiced choristers no crowded congregation of gaily-dressed friends, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, on Thursday, when Miss Lilian Baldock married Mr. Cyril Bishop. Just a handsome girl, a good-looking young man, a curate, the birde's aunt, the bridegroom's brother, a couple of family lawyers, and a dozen policemen. But the union of Colonel Baldock's heiress-daughter with her chauffeur was a thorough-paced romance, a something to be grateful for in these prosaic days.

THE Union-Castle liner "Briton," which reached Southampton on April 30, brought home specie exceeding three-quarters of a million pounds in value. This is the most valuable shipment known for many years.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.

Gouty Eczema.

Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism. Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

LIPTON'S

TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

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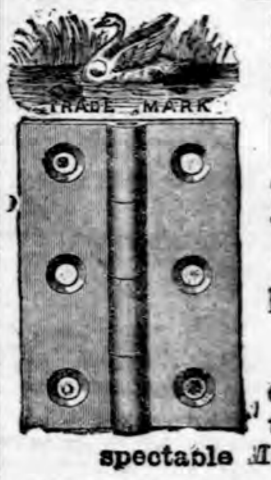

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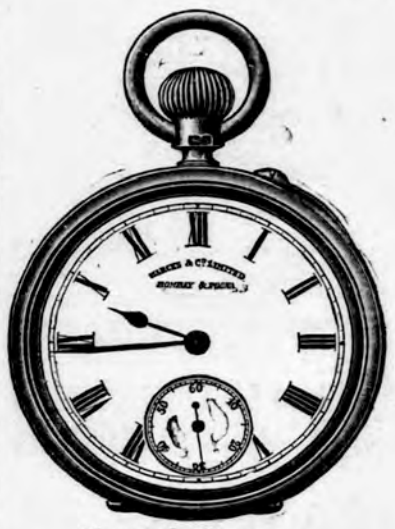
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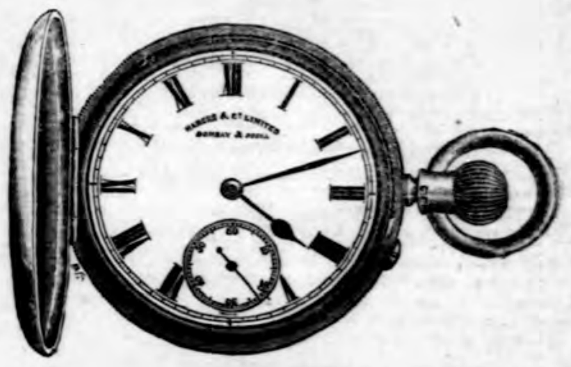
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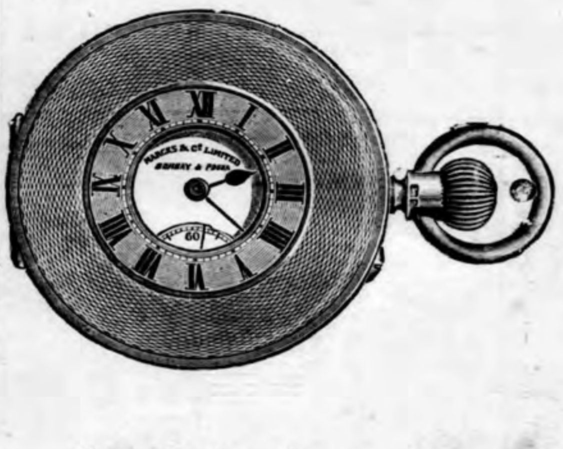
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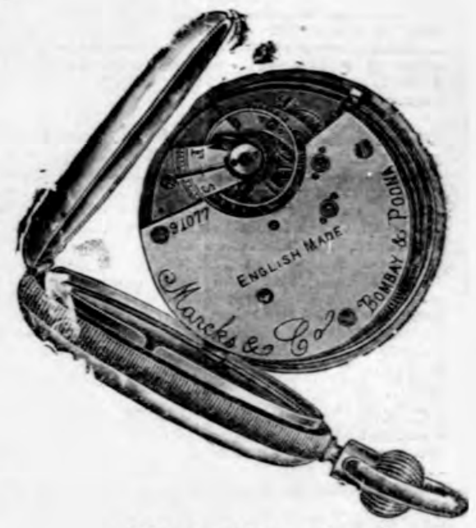

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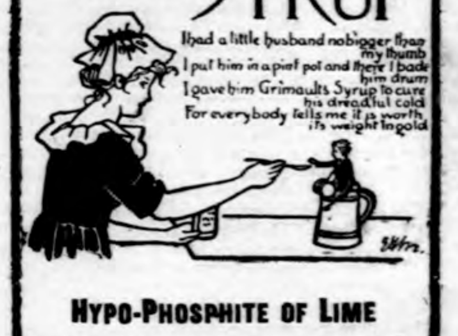
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I put him in a pint pot and there I bade him drum
I gave him Grimault's Syrup to cure his dreadful cold
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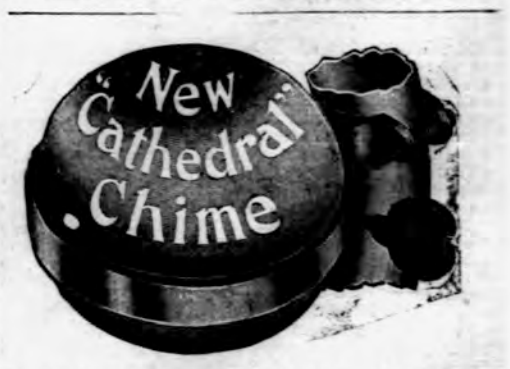

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